

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,790

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1982

Established 1887



Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Haig vs. Weinberger: A Sharpening Feud?

Some Ranking Officials Feel Reagan Foreign Policy Is Threatened

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The continuing differences between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger seem so obvious to some ranking officials that they say the effective management of the Reagan administration's foreign policy is being threatened.

It has been clear for some time that the disagreements between the two were more than the usual State Department-Pentagon rivalries, despite repeated efforts by both men and their aides to gloss over them publicly.

But in recent months, with the administration deeply involved in trying both to maintain a cease-fire in the Middle East and to keep the Western alliance together in the midst of the Polish crisis, these differences appear more acute.

Haig Acknowledges Dispute

Because the White House has made it clear that it does not like to see any public debate among its top aides, Mr. Haig and Mr. Weinberger have been under pressure to play down the conflict. Mr. Haig, who lacks Mr. Weinberger's long-standing personal friendship with the president, has in particular sought to avoid any public clash.

However, when pressed Sunday about public disagreements on how far to press the Soviet Union, Mr. Haig acknowledged on a television program that the dispute existed.

"I think there are clearly differences," he said, "but what's new about that? Each department comes to these problems from their differing perspectives. That's inevitable. It has always been so."

Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Haig both returned to Washington Saturday night, after separate trips abroad. During the trips, some of these differences became more pronounced as a result of their statements and through unattributed remarks reported from each man's plane.

On the Middle East, the dispute is significant because Mr. Haig and Mr. Weinberger seem to have differing assessments of the importance of Israel to the United States.

The Israelis and their supporters in the United States have long said that Mr. Haig is more sympathetic to Israel's interests than Mr. Weinberger. Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel at one point publicly accused Mr. Weinberger of being hostile to his country.

This perception arose because Mr. Weinberger was reported to have urged much stricter sanctions against Israel than were subsequently approved, following Israel's attack in June on an Iraqi nuclear reactor. Furthermore, after each of the policy disputes with Israel, Mr. Haig has seemed to go out of his way to repeat U.S. pledges of support for Israel's security.

Mr. Weinberger was depicted by Pentagon of-

ficials as having been at least initially opposed to signing the strategic cooperation agreement with Israel that was worked out at Mr. Haig's urging. And even though the accord was suspended after Israel annexed the Golan Heights in December, Mr. Haig has been received warmly by Mr. Begin and other top officials during his two recent trips to Israel.

Mr. Weinberger, on his trip to the Middle East last week, went to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan but did not stop in Israel. Moreover, he and his aides were repeatedly quoted in ways that the Israelis found offensive.

On Saturday, Mr. Weinberger said in Jordan that he favored the sale of arms such as advanced F-16 fighters and mobile anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan. In addition, reporters on his plane said a senior official on his staff had said that the Reagan administration was trying to "redirect" military policy away from Israel and toward the Arabs.

On Sunday, Israel publicly protested those statements.

State Department experts on the Middle East are uneasy about those remarks. They fear that the Israelis — already tense over the scheduled return of the last segment of Sinai to Egypt on April 25 and a reported buildup of Palestinian forces in southern Lebanon — might attack the Palestinians and Syrians if Mr. Begin believes that the administration is trying to work against Israel's interests.

Mr. Weinberger's position, which is widely shared by senior military officials, is that the

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Casper W. Weinberger

Begin Bids U.S. Drop Arms Sale To Jordan

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, backed by all of Israel's major political parties, appealed publicly to President Reagan Monday to reject Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger's proposal to sell advanced planes and anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan.

Speaking in the Knesset, Israel's parliament, Mr. Begin presented statistics on what he called "the mighty, almost unimaginable flow of sophisticated weaponry reaching the Arab states from both the East and the West." The arms buildup, he contended, jeopardizes Israel's qualitative military edge over the Arabs, which President Reagan had pledged to maintain.

The Knesset then approved a resolution, 88 to 3, with 4 abstentions, expressing "deep concern" over the proposal, which "poses a serious danger to Israel's security." The only opponents were members of the Communist Party.

Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, joined Mr. Begin's appeal to Washington, arguing that such arms sales "would disrupt the strategic balance that has existed until now, and by which both Israel and Jordan could exist with no further conflict. Between us and Jordan there is no middle ground of separation, such as the Sinai peninsula, which separates Israel and Egypt."

Creating Tension

Mr. Peres said that the advanced F-16 jet fighters and Hawk mobile missiles "are capable of harming Israeli aircraft even when they are flying in Israel's own airspace. Casper Weinberger's proposal is liable to add to the difficulties emanating from the narrowness of Israel's territory, which has already, today, created a great degree of tension between our two countries, and both of us would have to live with an ever-intensifying suspicion, unending fears for the security of both our capitals, of maintaining the border which has been honored until now by both sides."

The suggestion for new arms for Jordan came from Mr. Weinberger during a visit to Amman, following discussions in Saudi Arabia and Oman. A senior official in Mr. Weinberger's party — whom Israeli officials assumed to be Mr. Weinberger himself — was quoted as telling reporters that the United States would not have its Middle East policy made hostage to Israeli interests and that a new, tougher stance toward Israel was being developed in Washington.

Reminder of Pledge

Officials in Jerusalem were also disturbed by Mr. Weinberger's failure to include Israel in his Middle East itinerary.

Mr. Peres chided Mr. Weinberger for failing to press Jordan to join the Camp David peace process, which King Hussein has rejected. "A respected U.S. Cabinet member comes to Jordan and doesn't demand of Jordan — certainly not publicly — support of the Camp David accord," Mr. Peres declared. "Instead, he proposes to supply it with more sophisticated and lethal American-made weapons, arms which will only increase Jordan's tendency against joining the peace process."

Mr. Begin addressed himself directly to President Reagan: "In September of last year," he said, "you told me, Mr. President, on your own initiative, that you would fulfill the commitments of the United States with regard to the security of Israel, namely, the preservation of the 'qualitative edge' of Israel's defensive strength vis-à-vis its enemies."

Mr. Begin said he had replied to Mr. Reagan: "There is a certain quantity which creates a new quality."

Haig Reaffirms U.S. Support
NEW YORK (AP) — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. reaffirmed Sunday the Reagan administration's support for Israel but said that it would not be at the expense of relations with Arab countries.

An unidentified official on Mr. Weinberger's staff had been quoted as saying that the Reagan administration was trying to "redirect" Middle East military policy away from Israel.

Mr. Haig, in a television interview, said "redirect" was "a very incorrect word," adding: "There's a difference sometimes between what is reported in the press and what is actually said."

"Our policy toward Israel has not [changed] and I do not contemplate that it will change in the period ahead," he said. "It does not mean we do not seek good relations with moderate Arab states in the region."

Mr. Haig said, "There is really only one spokesman for American foreign policy, and it is President Reagan."

Minister Says Attempt to Involve Walesa in Talks Has Been Halted

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

WARSAW — A government minister who has met several times with Lech Walesa indicated Monday that efforts to involve the interned Solidarity leader in talks with the government have been suspended and that Mr. Walesa will remain in detention as long as Poland remains a potential "barrel of gunpowder."

Stanislaw Ciolek, the minister in charge of labor affairs, said in an interview that Mr. Walesa was being "excellently treated" and was in good health at a secret location near Warsaw, where he was occasionally visited by his wife and by a priest.

Solidarity sources had reported last month that Mr. Walesa was willing to start talks, but only in the presence of legal advisers. Mr. Ciolek said the government had ruled out the possibility of the

trade union leader being united "with the brains of his experts." "We cannot agree that either the working class movement or Mr. Walesa should be manipulated," the minister said. It has been the government's repeated contention that Mr. Walesa and Solidarity fell under the sway of "extremists" who manipulated workers as an instrument of subversion.

Solidarity Plot Cited

[The government Monday denounced "instigators" of a demonstration Saturday in the western industrial city of Poznan, and said that extremists in Solidarity were plotting anti-government terrorism. The Associated Press reported from Warsaw.]

[An article by Gen. Norbert Michalski in the Communist Party daily Trybuna Ludu attributed the Poznan protest to leaflets distributed by Solidarity. The newspaper also made a rare criticism of the

Roman Catholic Church, saying that priests incited political tension by "recurring provocative pronouncements and political gestures." (Gen. Michalski wrote that Solidarity extremists were distributing leaflets "calling for conspiracy and even terrorism and revanchist acts." Police arrested 194 demonstrators in Poznan during the rally, which marked the two months since martial law was imposed Dec. 13.]

Mr. Ciolek also disclosed some aspects of a policy statement on the future of trade unions that the government plans to release later this week. Its purpose, he said, was to stimulate public debate on the forging of a trade union movement that would preclude the sort of controlled, bureaucratic unions that preceded Solidarity, and would also prevent the transformation of unions into the kind of

Paper Calls For Dismissal Of Nkomo

The Associated Press

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper urged the government Monday to charge Joshua Nkomo, the junior coalition government partner, with reason because of arms caches found on property he owns.

The demand, unusually harsh for a Zimbabwe newspaper, appeared in The Herald, which is controlled by the state-owned Mass Media Trust. The paper also said that any armed revolt that developed after Mr. Nkomo's arrest should be "crushed ruthlessly."

Dismissal Urged

The paper suggested that Mr. Nkomo and the five members of Parliament from his Zimbabwe African Peoples Union in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's 25-member coalition Cabinet be dismissed and forced to join Ian D. Smith, the white former prime minister, in the opposition back benches.

The newspaper, which often reflects government thinking, accused Mr. Nkomo's party of buying weapons worth millions of dollars on farms in Matabeleland province in southwestern Zimbabwe.

The weapons included armored cars, bazookas, rockets, machine guns and mortars. Military officers said their were enough weapons to equip a 5,000-man brigade — a force that would be about a 10th the size of the present national army.

Mr. Nkomo, whose support is drawn mainly from the Matabele tribe, has denied any knowledge of the arms, which were discovered in at least 35 caches this month. He denied charges by Mr. Mugabe that his party was plotting a coup.

Mr. Mugabe, addressing supporters Saturday, said the government would decide this week on the party's role in the coalition.

Oil Rig Sinks off Newfoundland; 84 Crewmen Missing, Feared Dead

The Associated Press

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland — One of the world's largest oil rigs, the Ocean Ranger, sank Monday in a North Atlantic storm off the coast of Newfoundland. All 84 workers aboard were missing and feared dead.

Poor visibility caused by rain and snow hampered rescue planes and ships searching for survivors. The rig operator, Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., said bodies were spotted in the water where the Ranger was operating, 175 nautical miles (324 kilometers) east of St. John's.

The rig workers were ordered to abandon the Ranger when it developed a 15-degree list after a night of winds and snow, Mobil said. About nine hours later, the company issued an official statement saying the rig had gone down. In London, Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence said that the Ranger had sunk in 260 feet (79 meters) of water and that there was no word of survivors.

Two lifeboats, one of them capsized, were sighted by search aircraft. A partially inflated life raft was also seen, rescue authorities said. The rig carried three lifeboats.

A Mobil spokesman said radio communication was eventually lost with the workers and it was not known how many had abandoned the platform.

There reportedly were survival suits on the rig for all the men aboard. Officials said such a suit could probably have kept its wearer alive for about an hour, but it was not known if the workers had time to put them on.

A spokesman in Halifax for the rescue operation said waves as high as 40 feet made it impossible to retrieve bodies even though tugs in the area could see them floating.

A spokesman for the rig owners, Ocean Drilling and Exploration

Co. of New Orleans, said that, of the 84 people on the rig, 10 Americans and 25 Canadians were employees of the owners, from whom Mobil leased the rig.

Mobil's statement said that "air-sea rescue has been unable to locate the Ocean Ranger but the site has been identified by helicopter through the rig's anchor buoys and wave-riding buoys" — equipment that would have been attached to the rig itself and would pinpoint the drill site.

The New Orleans company spokesman said the Ranger had been drilling off Newfoundland for about a year and a half.

A Mobil spokesman said two other rigs drilling in the vicinity of the Ocean Ranger, the Sedco-706 and Zapp, were safe. Mobil said there was no possibility of what it described as a blowout of the well the Ranger had been drilling.

A spokesman for the rig owners, Ocean Drilling and Exploration

Salvadoran Prelate Hopes Action On Guards Not Just a Bid for Aid

By Raymond Bonner

SAN SALVADOR — The senior Roman Catholic Church leader here has said that he hoped court action had not been taken against five former National Guardsmen, held in the murder of four American churchwomen, merely to promote further U.S. aid to El Salvador.

The military authorities surrendered the five to a civilian court last week, and on Saturday the judge in charge of the case ruled that there was sufficient evidence to hold them on suspicion of "aggravated homicide" in the deaths of three Roman Catholic nuns and a

lay worker in December, 1980. A sixth soldier was freed.

"Where there's a will, there's a way," Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador said in his Sunday homily. "I hope it is not simply a gesture to please, to gain publicity in order to promote further U.S. economic aid."

The court action against the former soldiers comes as the U.S. Congress is debating whether to continue aid to El Salvador. One condition that Congress has placed on further aid is that there be progress in the investigation of the slayings.

Doubt has also been voiced in El Salvador that the killings could

have been carried out without the participation of higher military authorities. Archbishop Rivera y Damas said after Sunday's Mass that it was possible that no senior officials were involved.

Sergeant Giving Orders
"But there is one thing that worries me," he said. "And that is how a sergeant could give orders unless beforehand, at least in a general form, someone has not opened the way for decisions of this nature to be taken."

A sergeant is among the five former soldiers being held and, according to President Jose Napo-

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4 Reported Held for Carrying Arms In 2 Nigeria Cities Visited by Pope

The Associated Press

LAGOS — Police seized an armed man at Lagos' National Stadium shortly before Pope John Paul II celebrated Mass there Friday and two men and a woman with a loaded pistol were arrested at the airport in Kaduna after a Sunday papal visit there, the News Agency of Nigeria reported Monday.

The agency, quoting police, said the armed man in Lagos was detained by security officials as he attempted to force his way through the main entrance to the 100,000-seat stadium. It said police found that he was carrying a pistol and six rounds of ammunition.

The three persons were arrested in Kaduna, a mainly Moslem city in northern Nigeria, three hours after the pontiff left the airport there, the agency said. It reported police seized the suspects after a taxi driver noticed a loaded pistol in a bag they were carrying.

The arrests were reported as the pope continued his visit to Nigeria Monday, telling an audience at the University of Ibadan, the country's largest, not to lose sight of spiritual values while pursuing economic progress.

Such progress, the pontiff said in his homily at Mass, "is not enough to free man from the many conditions and situations of incompleteness that beset his personality and his life in society."

His message, on the fourth day of his West Africa tour, was deliv-

ered to a crowd estimated by officials at more than 100,000 people on a sports field at the university in Ibadan, 95 miles (152 kilometers) north of Lagos.

The pope's five-day tour of Nigeria, his first foreign trip since he was shot during an appearance at the Vatican's St. Peter's Square May 13.

Gun Charge Made

The News Agency of Nigeria said the suspect in Lagos, a Nigerian whose name was being withheld, has been "unable to give a satisfactory explanation about the pistol and the ammunition" and was being held by police.

It identified the three persons detained in Kaduna, 400 miles northeast of the capital, as Emeke Opara, 31, a Lagos pharmacist; Michael Monah, 29, a trader also from Lagos; and Nkese Ebiama, 22, a student nurse at Lagos University Teaching Hospital.

Bush Fires Hit Tasmania

HOBART, Tasmania — Smoke covered two-thirds of Tasmania Monday, as thousands of firefighters battled widespread bush fires. Authorities believed most of the blazes were set. There were no reports of injuries, although extensive damage and evacuations were reported on the west coast of the island state.

The agency said the three were charged Monday in Kaduna Chief Magistrate's Court with illegal firearms possession. It reported that Mr. Monah acknowledged that the pistol was his and that he did not possess the required license for it.

Mr. Opara, the agency said, denied the charges, saying he had come to Kaduna because of his coming wedding to Miss Ebiama. It did not elaborate.

Prosecutor Paul Agbo said police made the arrest as the three were walking toward the airport gate, the news agency said, adding that one of the suspects threw the pistol into the bush, where it was later found by authorities.

The agency reported that the three were ordered held for further proceedings.

In his homily in Ibadan the pontiff said: "The cynical exploitation of human misery and ignorance for aims that have nothing to do with human dignity and the elevation of man and society is a great crime against the work of the creator."

INSIDE

Dutch-U.S. Strains

This year the Dutch are proudly celebrating their 20thth consecutive year of friendly diplomatic relations with the United States. There is only one problem: relations at the moment are not very warm. The strains in the Atlantic alliance are nowhere more evident than in the mutual misunderstanding, occasionally verging on animosity, that lies just beneath the surface cordiality. Page 2.

Dollar Soars

Renewed pressure on U.S. interest rates pushed the dollar up against West German, French and Japanese currencies. Page 7.

Budget Backers

Officials of both U.S. political parties say the voters they have talked to have not turned against President Reagan after his proposal of series of federal budget deficits. Page 3.

Laker Launch?

Plans by Sir Freddie Laker to launch a new airline in April in partnership with Roland Rowland faded when Britain's Civil Aviation Authority said that applications for licenses would involve "a lengthy process." Page 3.

Nicaragua Challenges Washington To Prove It Is Arming Salvadorans

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA — The Nicaraguan government has accused the Reagan administration of issuing "lies and half-truths" against the 30-month-old revolution and has challenged Washington to prove its charges that Nicaragua is shipping arms to Salvadoran guerrillas.

"The United States has been unable to provide any evidence of a supposed arms traffic from Nicaragua to El Salvador simply because it does not exist," said Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of Nicaragua's three-man ruling junta.

Mr. Ramirez added that Nicaragua favored a political solution to the Salvadoran war but doubted that next month's elections could bring peace. "The elections will aggravate the war and the United States will want to find someone to pay for the broken plates," he said.

Rebel Attack in January

After a rebel attack on Jan. 27 destroyed several Salvadoran helicopters and aircraft, the Reagan administration asserted that infiltration of arms to the Salvadoran left had reached levels comparable to those recorded before the guerrillas' abortive "final offensive" of January, 1981.

Without offering any details, administration officials also suggested that both Nicaragua and Cuba were continuing to supply weapons to the Faribundo Mari Na-

tional Liberation Front, the Salvadoran rebel group. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. described Nicaragua as a "base for the export of subversion and armed intervention throughout Central America."

But Western diplomats in the region have expressed skepticism about U.S. charges that huge arms shipments from Nicaragua to El Salvador have been renewed. "It'd say that the more concerned Washington becomes with the situation in El Salvador, the more it seems to be striking out against Nicaragua in frustration," an influential Western diplomat said.

The diplomat said Nicaragua remained an important propaganda base for the Salvadoran left and that high-ranking guerrilla commanders as well as democratic opposition leaders frequently visit Managua. The diplomats also said some Salvadoran guerrillas receive training here and that others pass through Nicaragua to and from Cuba.

But while a small amount of armaments were thought to be still reaching Salvadoran rebels from Nicaragua, one diplomat said there was no evidence of large-scale smuggling. "If you manage to cut off Nicaragua completely, it wouldn't make much difference to the situation in El Salvador," a Western diplomat said.

In an interview, Mr. Ramirez said the "best way to end speculation about this is for the Nicaraguan

an and Honduran armies to carry out joint patrol operations" along their border.

Mr. Ramirez said that despite Nicaragua's confrontation with Washington, the Sandinista government remained hopeful that relations would improve. He pointed out that the United States was permitting anti-Sandinista exiles to undergo military training in Florida and was trying to block credits to Nicaragua in the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

"But we continue to insist that a dialogue with the Reagan administration is possible, that a permanent channel of communication be maintained," he added.

Nicaragua Frees 3

MANAGUA (UPI) — The Sandinista junta freed three of Nicaragua's top business leaders Sunday in an effort to patch up relations with the private sector, a spokesman for the Superior Business Council said.

The three business leaders were sentenced to nine months in jail last fall after they issued a joint communiqué charging that the government had shown a "definite Marxist-Leninist tendency."

The arrests triggered protests from U.S. and other foreign business organizations. U.S. officials cited the arrest as one of the reasons for sour U.S.-Nicaraguan relations.

NATO Missile Decision Is at Core Of Tensions in Dutch-U.S. Ties

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

AMSTERDAM — This year the Dutch are proudly celebrating their 200th anniversary of friendly diplomatic relations with the United States. There is only one problem: relations at the moment are not very warm.

The strains in the Atlantic alliance are nowhere more evident than in the mutual misunderstanding, occasionally verging on animosity, that lies just beneath the surface cordiality of the relationship.

Not that the Dutch are about to pull out of NATO or adopt overtly neutralist policies. The government has no such intentions, and opinion polls show that two-thirds of the Dutch back NATO membership.

Differing Viewpoints

"The Dutch and the Americans simply don't see the world in the same way these days," commented a European diplomat stationed here, "and neither one of them shows much sympathy for the other's viewpoint."

Trying to explain Dutch political emotions, a prominent politician said: "We expect the Russians

to do things like those they have done in Poland and Afghanistan, and we condemn them. But we don't expect the United States, which we have always respected, to behave in the aggressive way that Mr. Reagan is behaving, so many of us feel hurt and disappointed."

At the heart of the ill feeling is the decision by NATO in 1979 to deploy 48 Cruise missiles on Dutch soil, a decision supported in principle by the Dutch government of the day. That triggered big anti-nuclear demonstrations in the Netherlands, largely organized by the Interchurch Peace Council, which is headed by Mient Jan Faber, a 40-year-old former mathematician. The biggest protest drew 300,000 people to downtown Amsterdam last Nov. 22.

As they have in no other West European country, the demonstrations here struck home. It helped that the powerful Dutch Reformed Church supported the council's call on the government to renounce nuclear weapons. Mr. Faber says the church "gave us legitimacy and opened a lot of doors for us."

In a country of international traders accustomed to bargaining, where political centralization has

never been popular and in which the martial spirit is notably lacking, it was not surprising that the peace movement was warmly received.

Coalition Forged

The general elections of May, 1981, produced, after months of negotiation, a new government headed by the man who had headed the old one, Andries van Agt, the leader of the Christian Democrats. He is probably the most popular politician in the country, but the elections robbed the center-right parties of their majority, so Mr. van Agt had to turn left this time to put together a workable coalition.

What emerged was a coalition of his own party, the center-left party called Democrats '66, and the left Labor Party. Both the Christian Democrats and Democrats '66 had felt the impact of the anti-nuclear demonstrations, and they retreated to a softer position on the missiles. They should not be deployed now, the two parties said, but the threat of deployment should be retained to help disarmament negotiations along.

In fact, Mr. van Agt had no choice. Labor opposes deployment and at every opportunity reiterates its intention to bring the government down the minute deployment is approved.

A decision must come sometime this year, officials here believe, and the current betting is that the Dutch will say "no."

Polish Crisis Has Little Effect

In the view of government officials and anti-nuclear activists, the Polish crisis has not yet diminished Dutch favor for arms control. Some officials said that it might yet hurt the peace movement, but they are in the minority. The majority still feels that the Netherlands ought to continue to search for a new role for Europe as a kind of crisis manager between the superpowers.

This country supported the NATO declaration on Poland, but officials at the Dutch Foreign Office conceded during recent interviews that, in the words of one, "there is no appetite here for going into economic sanctions against Poland or the Soviet Union in a bold way."

They said other measures were under consideration to demonstrate the country's distaste for the imposition of martial law in Poland, but they were unable to describe the measures and unable to say when they might be adopted.

U.S. irritation at Dutch policy is palpable in Washington and in other European capitals. But the U.S. Embassy in The Hague appears to be trying to keep a low profile.

In private Dutch officials are equally displeased by what they see in Washington. Several expressed extreme hostility toward President Reagan's television program on Poland, which was seen here. One official said he was "offended by the shameless moralizing about Poland without any consideration for the equally serious misdeeds by American clients in El Salvador."

The same official said he felt Americans were justified in what he called "their exasperation" over the Cruise missile problem and the elements of Dutch neutrality involved in the debate.

No responsible Dutch politician or political commentator has suggested that Mr. Faber or his movement are Communist-influenced.



A Salvadoran National Guardsman aiming a mortar at a rebel position in Marazan province.

Salvadoran Land Plan Reported to Progress

By Barbara Crosscote
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A report on El Salvador's land redistribution program, requested by a Democratic congressman critical of the Salvadoran junta and paid for by the U.S. Agency for International Development, has concluded that the country's agrarian reform was "irreversible" and "proceeding reasonably well" in its first phase.

The report recommends, however, that the Salvadoran government hasten the transfer of land titles, discourage harassment of peasants and back the program with improved financial and social services.

The study was conducted by an independent firm of economic consultants, Cecchi and Co. of Washington. Three specialists from the firm spent 10 weeks in El Salvador last fall. Their report was presented to the AID on Nov. 30, but has not been made public.

Rep. Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland and chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, who requested the study, is on a study tour of Central America. He will visit El Salvador this week for a look at the land redistribution program. Rep. Long has advocated cutting off U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran junta.

Gloomier Picture

Another report on the land program, made at about the same time by a rural workers' association, Unión Comunal Salvadoreña, presented a gloomier picture, saying the program was in "imminent danger." Two weeks ago, however, officials of the union said the junta had begun to act on their recommendations, promising to prod a lethargic bureaucracy and curb abuses by security forces.

The Cecchi team, which did not travel in areas of combat, visit-

ed 22 farms in six Salvadoran states. The 150-page report included extensive economic analyses of the institutions supporting and carrying out the land distribution plan. It suggested that there be further economic studies of labor use, farming practices and marketing facilities.

The report also made social and political observations on the current situation in contrast to the landholding system that existed in El Salvador before March, 1980, when the government began putting into effect the first of three phases of redistribution. That phase, which turned over estates of 1,235 acres or more to peasant co-operatives, was found by the team to be largely successful.

The team was more critical of the changes being made under what it called the Decree 207 phase, which sought to transfer to tenants properties of any size that are exploited by absentee owners.

The report also made these observations:

- The land plan cannot in itself end rural poverty in a densely populated country with a large population of landless poor. The government should seek to control population growth.

- Agricultural production, while declining in general in El Salvador, increased or held its own on Phase 1 farms — 12.1 percent of the country's farmland.

- New landowners and cooperatives must have better access to credit for capital investment. The government should find ways to redirect compensation paid to former landowners into agriculture as investment.

- A public relations effort is needed to convince peasants that they do own lands transferred to them.

- Armed conflict "has reduced the total impact of the agrarian reform program."

Despite problems, the team said, the reform program would be hard to reverse. "The tenacity of a man to hold on to his land, once he has acquired possession of it, is not necessarily related to the size of his tract."

U.S. Envoy Says Korean Workers Back Chun Rule

United Press International

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — The U.S. ambassador to South Korea, Richard Walker, describing dissidents there as "spoiled brats," says President Chun Doo Hwan's government has improved its stance on human rights and is extremely popular with working-class South Koreans.

Mr. Walker, in an interview published Sunday in the South Carolina State newspaper, said Mr. Chun has led South Korea through a period of unrest to one of stable economic growth since seizing power in a 1980 coup. He also said Mr. Chun has "come a long way" toward eliminating his repressive tactics.

Mr. Walker said most criticism of Mr. Chun comes from students, intellectuals or Koreans living in the United States. "The workers had no sympathy at all for those spoiled brats," he said, maintaining, for example, that student unrest after the imposition of martial law had little support among South Korean workers.

He said South Korea's prosperity would force North Korea either to invade or to recognize the Seoul government as legitimate. Mr. Walker said the improvement in the economy was partially due to increased trade with the United States, Europe and other Asian countries.

Altamira Caves Reopened

SANTANDER, Spain — The Altamira caves in northern Spain, which contain some of the world's oldest prehistoric drawings, reopened for restricted public viewing Monday after being closed for more than four years. A spokesman said 15 visitors per week are being admitted on a trial basis until July.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

France Discloses Fighter Sale to India

PARIS — India has agreed to buy 40 advanced Mirage-2000 jet fighters from France, in a deal that may be extended to the manufacture of the aircraft in India under license, French defense officials said Monday. They said prolonged negotiations on the sale were completed with the signature on Jan. 24 of a memorandum of understanding. The next move is the drafting and signing of the contract, estimated to be worth \$2.4 billion, an official said.

Officials said France and India are to pursue talks on the possible joint construction of a further 40 planes. According to industry sources, the first Mirages will be delivered to India by 1984. All 40 will be in service by about the time as Pakistan — India's neighbor and traditional rival — receives delivery of 40 F-16s from the United States.

New Strikes Threatened in Portugal

LISBON — Portugal faced more work stoppages Monday, three days after the government said it had failed an attempt to subvert democracy during a one-day general strike on Friday.

Unions representing Lisbon port workers said they would impose a ban on evening overtime work from Monday and would stage a one-day strike on Friday in a dispute over overtime payments. Another series of one-day city transportation strikes were also threatened, unless pay talks Monday between unions and employers produced an agreement.

Friday's strike calls — though largely observed by dock and transportation workers — were not supported as strongly as the organizing Communist-dominated confederation had expected. The government later announced that during the strike it had arrested a small group of armed men and that it had found "concrete plans to subvert democratic institutions."

Namibian Coalition Leader Resigns

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — The president of the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Peter Kalanguka, resigned Monday and withdrew his Namibia Democratic Party from the alliance. He said in a statement that his party disagrees with the alliance's ethnic composition.

The alliance is composed of 11 ethnically based parties, each representing one of the territory's population groups. The Namibia Democratic Party draws support from the Ovambos, who account for about half the population of the South-African-controlled territory.

Mr. Kalanguka said his party believed that if it campaigned as part of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance it would not be supported in any coming election. Mr. Kalanguka's remarks were interpreted as referring to a possible United Nations-supervised election, in which the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, a guerrilla group, would be a contender. SWAPO also draws much of its support from the Ovambos.

Israel Cancels Druze Family Visits

TEL AVIV — Israeli authorities in the annexed Golan Heights canceled routine family visits between Druzes in the Golan and their Syrian relatives Monday, the second day of a general strike in Druze towns. Sources said 11 Druze students who sought to enter Syria to attend their university were also turned back by Israeli Interior Ministry officials.

The Druzes, members of a secretive splinter sect of Islamic, declared the general strike to protest the arrest Friday night of four local leaders, including a former member of the Syrian parliament, who were accused of inciting resistance to Israeli rule.

There have been no incidents during the strike, but Druze shops and schools were closed and only a few Druze laborers showed up for their jobs in Israel. Biweekly family meetings between about 150 Syrian and Golan Druzes ordinarily take place near the border crossing in the town of Majdal Shams.

The Haig-Weinberger Feud: Officials See a Policy Threat

(Continued from Page 1) United States has neglected its duty to friendly Arab countries because it is a hostage to Israeli policy.

He took the lead in pushing for the sale of AWACS radar surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia last year, and he seems convinced that Israel has not shown itself to be acting as a friend of the United States.

Israel, he appears to believe, should pay a price for its bombing of the Iraqi reactor in June, its bombing raids last July on Beirut that reportedly killed 300 civilians, and its annexation of the Golan Heights.

Meeting Before Trips Mr. Haig said Sunday that he and Mr. Weinberger met on what would be said on foreign policy issues before they both left Washington.

But then he added that he wanted "to set the record very, very clear" on U.S. policy toward Israel. He said that Mr. Reagan's policy had not changed in its support of Israel. When asked if the Weinberger aide had used the wrong word in saying there was an effort to "redress" policy, Haig said, "It is a very innocent word if that is how it has been interpreted."

The problem for the management of U.S. policy is that Israel's impression that Mr. Weinberger is hostile to it tends to undercut the effort being made by Mr. Haig to prevent the Israelis from launching a new attack and to keep them interested in working out with Egypt an agreement on Palestinian self-rule.

On European questions, Mr. Weinberger and his chief aides seem to believe that the major allies are too interested in détente and unwilling to share a fair burden of defense and political costs in confronting the Soviet Union.

As a result, European diplomats have tended to see Mr. Haig as their friend within the administration, particularly during the Polish crisis.

The Pentagon, which traditionally opposes any kind of technological transfer to the Soviet Union, has seized on the Polish crisis to advance its view that there should be strict controls on trade with Moscow and that renewed pressure should be brought on the allies to scrap their arrangements for a natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union.

Unity Given Priority While in Madrid last week for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Mr. Haig made it clear that while he opposed European involvement in the pipeline project, he also was against allowing the differences over that deal to upset allied unity on Poland.

On the overall question of sanctions, reporters on Mr. Haig's plane were told Saturday that the curbs already imposed had been significant in forcing the Polish authorities to seek to moderate their crackdown.

On the matter of possible steps to be taken to face what the administration perceives as a leftist threat in Central America, Mr. Haig's supporters who have been defensive over charges that he has been over the Soviet Union have said he would be more willing

Interest Expected to Be Paid

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West German bankers were confident that Poland would generally meet its self-imposed deadline Monday for completion of outstanding 1981 interest payments to Western banks, although the full picture will not become clear until the end of this week, banking sources said.

The Poles were due to repay 1981 interest by the close of business Monday. As of Friday the sum was thought to be about \$100 million. The repayment is a condition for continuation of the \$2.4-billion 1981 commercial debt rescheduling agreement tentatively scheduled to be signed March 4 in Frankfurt.

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Party Aides Say Voters Retain Faith in Reagan Despite Huge Deficits

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Officials of both political parties say voters have talked to have not turned against President Reagan after his proposal of an unprecedented series of big federal budget deficits.

The officials were interviewed, along with local political activists and ordinary citizens, in 18 cities. "I feel very strongly that the president is moving in the right direction," said Davis Christopher, chairman of the Allegheny County Republican Committee in Pittsburgh. His view was echoed in interviews last week with Republican chairmen in several states. "He's doing what he promised to do — cut taxes, and we've got to give him a chance."

Bob Poor, a Republican district chairman in Greenville, Ind., said customers in his fertilizer store were talking more and more about the projected deficits and showing concern. But he said most seemed convinced that, in time, the president's economic policy "will work because they trust Reagan."

"Just about everybody here thinks Reagan can walk on water," he said. Edward Shapleigh, a retired civil servant in Seattle, said: "If the country would just give Reagan a chance and go along with the cuts he is calling for, and make the financial sacrifices he is asking from us, then we will make it. We all have to sacrifice, but that's what we elected a man for and we better stand together or we will all go down the tubes."

The interviews were conducted shortly after the president's proposed budget of \$757.6 billion became public. The budget projects a fiscal 1983 deficit of \$91.5 billion and additional large deficits for the next two years.

State and local leaders of both major parties said they had been surprised at what they considered minimal reaction to the deficits.

For the most part, the Democrats said this was because most rank-and-file voters did not understand how the deficits could keep interest rates high and hamper economic recovery. But they predicted that understanding would grow and help Democratic candidates win the 1982 elections.

Republican leaders asserted that most Americans believed that Mr. Reagan was not responsible for economic problems.

"We've had the situation, with deficits, for years, and they've become a way of life," said Michael Antonovich, a conservative Los Angeles County supervisor.

"I don't see frustration with Mr. Reagan; I see frustration with Congress," he added. "There are problems not resolved; you don't become cured after just one meeting of Alcoholics Anonymous."

Howard Jarvis, the Los Angeles businessman who was co-author of Proposition 13, the measure that slashed property taxes in California in 1978, agreed: "The deficit is from money spent before Ronald Reagan became president."

Some local Republican leaders

conceded that party members had been troubled by the deficits. Some officeholders hinted at an interest in placing a little distance between themselves and Mr. Reagan. "He's got a ticket to 1984," said Lawrence Pope, the Republican majority leader of the Iowa House of Representatives. "Some of the rest of us have to get our tickets restamped in 1982."

But most of the emphasis was on Mr. Reagan's popularity.

"Maybe people tell me what I want to hear," said Anthony C. Prudent, the Republican chairman in Suffolk County, N.Y. But "the feeling out here is that the president is in fact going to put this thing together, and we're going to have to bite the bullet for a while."

John McDermott, an executive of the Portland, Maine, Chamber of Commerce, expressed a view held by many of the people interviewed around the nation: "I believe that Reagan's program hasn't had a chance to do anything yet. I'm not necessarily saying that it is a sure thing, but we should find out anyway. Since none of the solutions that I've heard necessarily are likely to produce a better or more significant shift in the economy in a short time, I guess I'm willing to wait a little bit longer."

Some of those interviewed, however, had already run out of patience.

"I don't think there is a knowledgeable member of either political party who believes we can solve the problems of the economy by having mass tax reductions and fundamental increases in defense spending," said Mayor Philip L. Sarantinos of Sacramento. He called the president's budget proposals "fantasies."

Richard Allison, executive director of the Home Builders Association of Mid-Florida, whose members have generally supported Mr. Reagan, said that home builders were convinced that "we can't live with the \$100-billion deficit; we all know the problems that \$100-billion deficits can bring in the area of money policy, monetary supply and interest rates; that nonsense doesn't hold water anymore."

"Fat and Wasteful" Said David Carlock, the Democratic chairman in Dallas, "Even the conservatives think the military budget is too fat and wasteful."

John Mack, president of the Los Angeles Urban League, said, "It seems to me the president has totally misread what he perceives to be the public mandate of the voters; they wanted him to cut taxes, not the throats of the poor and minorities."

In Birmingham, Ala., Susan Lamb, a businesswoman active in organizations that help the handicapped, called the cutsback in federal social programs "catastrophic, apocalyptic, devastating" for the handicapped.

Edwin Grunai, the Democratic chairman in Vermont, said, "Social programs are already cut to the bone; the administration is breaking a social contract, established 50 years ago."

Contradictions Found In Polls on 'Welfare'

By John Herbers
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — "Public welfare" leads the list of services provided by state and local governments that Americans would cut most severely if money was short, but "aid to the needy" would be retained ahead of such things as streets, highways, colleges and parks.

This is a seemingly contradictory finding of public opinion polls sponsored by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, a federal agency.

The commission found that responses changed dramatically when "public welfare" was substituted for "aid to the needy" on the questionnaire. The authors concluded that many Americans believed, as President Reagan has said he does, that there is fraud and abuse in welfare programs, but that the majority were willing to sacrifice other basic services to help the truly needy.

The survey, conducted late last year by Opinion Research Corp., also found comparatively little support for turning over to the states programs of "aid to the needy." But there was broad support for turning over welfare before other domestic programs as Mr. Reagan has recommended in his "New Federalism" proposal.

The survey showed that people now believe they get the most services for the same amount of money from local governments, cities and counties, rather than from the U.S. government and the states. That is a substantial change from a decade ago, when the federal government was cited as the most efficient.

The commission has been spon-

soring surveys for 10 years to determine public attitudes toward government and taxes, asking essentially the same questions each year. When the most recent survey was conducted last fall, all levels of government were cutting back welfare programs with minimal protest from the public.

In the past, "aid to the needy" was listed to encompass all kinds of welfare programs, and very few people expressed a desire to cut that item first. So it was decided to ask the question both ways, referring to both "public welfare programs" and "aid to the needy."

More than 1,000 men and women over the age of 18 were interviewed either by phone or in person. They were asked, "Suppose the budgets of your state and local governments have to be curtailed, which of these parts would you limit most severely?" Of the eight choices given, from 7 to 9 percent cited "aid to the needy," a response that was consistent with that of past surveys.

But when the phrase "public welfare programs" was substituted for "aid to the needy" and the other choices left unchanged, 39 percent picked welfare for cutting, ahead of parks and recreation at 24 percent, colleges and universities at 10 percent, streets and highways 9 percent, public schools 7 percent and public safety 4 percent.

When the choices were left the same as they had been for the previous nine years, the choice for handouts was as follows: parks and recreation 45 percent, colleges and universities 24 percent, streets and highways 10 percent, aid to the needy 7 percent, public schools 3 percent and public safety 3 percent.

'Lengthy' License Process May Thwart Laker's Plans

The Associated Press
LONDON — Sir Freddie Laker's plans to launch a new airline in April in partnership with Roland Rowland, the Lough executive, faded Monday when the Civil Aviation Authority said applications for licenses would involve "a lengthy process."

CAA licenses granted to Laker Airways to fly from Britain to North America will be suspended Wednesday following the collapse of the company Feb. 5, with debts of £210 million (\$382.2 million) to a consortium of 27 international banks.

Sir Freddie, 59, said he will apply to the CAA to have the licenses renewed to enable him to operate the planned new airline and he threatened last Friday that he would scrap his plans if the CAA delayed.

But a CAA spokesman said Monday that until Laker's case was studied the CAA did not know whether it could transfer the licenses to the planned new airline or whether Sir Freddie would have to apply for new ones.

The spokesman said that in either case "it would appear that a lengthy process would be required." He said that if other airlines objected — as seems almost certain — the CAA would have to conduct lengthy public hearings.

The spokesman added: "We are waiting for Sir Freddie to put his proposals to us. We do not know precisely what the licensing and other legal requirements will be until he makes some formal proposals."

British Caledonian already has said it will apply to the CAA to take over Laker's license to operate between London and Los Angeles.

Golan Issue Provokes Row Between UN, N.Y.

By Michael J. Berlin
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A tongue-in-cheek suggestion by Israel's chief representative at the United Nations erupted into a war of words between the United Nations and Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York last week over the status of a local landmark and the presence of the organization in the city.

The controversy was started by a throwaway line from the Israeli delegate, Yehuda Blum, just before the General Assembly voted 86 to 21 for a resolution urging isolation of Israel and laying the groundwork for its expulsion from the United Nations.

He suggested that because of UN "degeneration and perversion," the quotation from the Jewish prophet Isaiah — "They shall beat their swords into plowshares..." — should be eradicated from a city-owned monument across from UN headquarters.

Mr. Koch, who has won popularity in New York's large and pro-Israeli Jewish community for his criticism of the United Nations, picked up on the proposal. Rather than expunge the quotation, he called into the granite monument, commonly called the Isaiah Wall, the mayor suggested adding a "statement which would reflect all indignation and outrage at the hypocrisy of the UN."

Other Suggestions
And an editorial in The New York Times entitled "Isaiah Amended" offered a few suggestions.

Why not add Isaiah's phrase preceding the plowshares line: "And He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people." The Times asked, or "How is the faithful city become an harlot! it was full of judgment; righteousness lodged in it; but now murderers." But the Times cautioned that readers of the last one might think it referred to "murderers not in yonder house of nations but on the streets of Koch's own domain."

A junior UN official, Hans Janitschek, an Austrian journalist hired some time ago to promote the UN image, leaped into the fray. He told a local television reporter: "If the mayor of New York and if the people of New York want us out of New York, I think the UN would have to think about it very seriously."

Mr. Koch shot back that the "decision as to whether they leave or not is theirs; if the UN would leave New York, nobody would ever hear of it again."

A UN spokesman, Francois Giuliani said the United Nations was not considering leaving the city and that Mr. Janitschek's statement did not reflect the views of the UN.

U.S. Nuclear Unit Denies Cover-Up

United Press International
SACRAMENTO — The U.S. Defense Nuclear Agency has denied the allegations of a former Army medic who said he helped to cover up reports of high-level radiation contamination of servicemen at 1950s atomic tests. The agency said the allegations are "without basis in fact."

The former medic, Van R. Brandon, said last week that he was ordered in 1956 and 1957 to keep two sets of records — one false, the other accurate — of radiation exposure to soldiers during four atomic tests.

In denying the allegations Friday in Washington, the agency said that "Mr. Brandon was never assigned, either permanently or temporarily, to the Nevada Test Site" and that "Mr. Brandon was not assigned duties which required him to maintain radiation exposure records as part of the atmospheric nuclear testing program."

of Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar. But Mr. Giuliani said a get-acquainted lunch between the mayor and the new secretary-general would be postponed indefinitely because of a scheduling conflict.

UN diplomats, however, displayed irritation at Mr. Koch. Clovis Maksoud, the UN representative of the Arab League, said the mayor's plan to change the inscription "for his own political purposes" was "a petty harassment."

He said that "increasing harassment may lead many of us to think about a change of venue." The U.S. deputy representative, Kenneth L. Adelman, said of the controversy: "It's fun and he's a fun mayor. If they change the inscription, such a symbolic gesture would prompt a larger discussion of the costs and the benefits of the UN to the U.S. itself, and that would be a healthy thing."

Pravda Assails Koch

MOSCOW (UPI) — Pravda criticized Mr. Koch Monday for his criticism of the United Nations and suggested that he was waging the "Zionist lobby of New York" in a campaign for governor. In a dispatch from its correspondent in New York entitled, "The Mayor has gone too far," Pravda said Mr. Koch's statement "actually provokes terrorist organizations operating in New York, like the Jewish Defense League, to step up actions against diplomats." Several Soviet diplomats have been accosted in New York and a branch of the JDL often claims responsibility in protest over the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

French Reporter, On Assignment in Romania, Is Beaten

The Associated Press
PARIS — French newspaper reporter Bernard Poulet said Monday he was beaten last week while trying to interview a dissident labor leader in Romania.

Mr. Poulet, in an interview in Paris, said he was in a newspaper, Le Matin, and was knocked unconscious, kicked and punched by two men Thursday on a street in Ploesti, about 48 miles (60 kilometers) north of Bucharest.

Mr. Poulet said the beating took place at 9 p.m. less than 100 yards (100 meters) from a militia station, but that no one intervened despite his cries. He said the men stole his money, tape recorder and notes, but not his watch or coat. Police and "armies" who arrived almost immediately afterwards, told him that he had been attacked by hoodlums.

Mr. Poulet said he was attacked as he walked toward the apartment of Vasile Parasciv, 53, a dissident labor leader who quit the Communist Party in 1969 and lobbied for free labor unions until disappearing from public view two years ago. After treatment at a nearby hospital for cuts and bruises, Mr. Poulet said he returned to Mr. Parasciv's apartment but was turned away by police.

He said Mr. Parasciv called one of his close contacts among French labor officials in Paris on Jan. 21, asking for help in getting his wife to France for medical treatment.

Mauritius Schedules Vote

Reuters
PORT LOUIS, Mauritius — Authorities have set June 11 as the date for a general election, the second since Mauritius gained independence from Britain in 1968. In the 1976 general election, the leftist Mauritius Militant Movement emerged as the biggest party, but the government is run by a coalition dominated by the Labor Party.

France and Britain Differ Sharply On Farm Price Increases for EEC

Reuters
BRUSSELS — France and Britain clashed Monday at the start of what promised to be a lengthy and bitter fight over 1982 price increases for the European Economic Community's eight million farmers.

Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson of France said at a meeting of EEC farm ministers that the Paris government would insist on double-digit price increases this year to compensate farmers for a steep drop in income. Mrs. Cresson, the target of rowdy protests from French farmers in recent weeks, warned, "There will be no peace in the agriculture sector until we get what we want."

Diplomatic sources said Mrs. Cresson was calling for an increase in line with French inflation, about 14 percent a year. But Britain's Peter Walker said that even the 9-percent increase suggested by the EEC Commission was too much. Britain, which blames spending on surplus food production for its large contributions to the EEC budget, would also insist on making farmers pay more toward the cost of selling excess output, he said.

Britain has so far failed to win cash rebates on its payments to the EEC and has threatened to block any price rise unless the dispute is resolved.

But Mr. Walker's call for lower

price increases for sugar, milk, wine, oilseed, and tobacco producers found little support, diplomats said.

Ministers from Italy, Ireland, and Greece, all of which have large rural populations, demanded increases closer to the 16 percent that farmers say is necessary to restore their standard of living, the sources said.

Italy and Greece also wanted special treatment for Mediterranean farmers, the least protected by the EEC's system of guaranteed

prices, and compensation for their above-average inflation rates.

Ireland's Alan Dukes, facing a general election later this week, also called for a special package of measures to help poor Irish farmers.

Florida Beach Closed

United Press International
MIAMI — A group of about 300 sharks migrating through the waters near Key Biscayne prompted officials to close the beach there on Sunday.

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That Other Arms Race

The Reagan administration's first year produced few successes as great as the record-breaking sales of arms abroad. It has lined up sales of \$25 to \$30 billion for fiscal 1982, more than twice the volume in 1981. That is a deliberate, drastic and dangerous reversal of Jimmy Carter's fitful restraints. "We will deal with the world as it is, rather than as we would like it to be," Reagan ordered.

Thus were rescinded the orders to refrain from pushing arms sales, and the ceiling on total annual sales and restrictions on sophisticated weapons and co-production of weapons abroad. A prior concern about sales to unstable countries, human rights violators and potential nuclear proliferators gave way to "realistic" assessments of U.S. "interests."

But it is far from clear that U.S. interests are served, even if one overlooks the repugnant image of America as a merchant of death. There is, to be sure, a growing traffic in Soviet arms, but Moscow's quest for influence is not always best countered in kind.

Not all arms sales are bad; as in Europe or Israel, they can stiffen allies at a critical time. But an impressive study for the Council on Foreign Relations by Andrew Pierre points out that most of the world's arms traffic is now directed at unstable regions. Four countries are the main suppliers: the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain. A major motive is to reduce weapons costs

and to reap commercial profits. But Washington and Moscow seek above all to extend their influence. Pierre shows, however, that such influence is often transitory, as Americans learned in Iran and the Soviets in Indonesia, Egypt and Sudan.

Most American arms go to developing countries that feel threatened by the Soviet Union or by other Communists. Their vulnerability is usually economic or political, yet the United States keeps pushing arms — and reducing economic aid.

At \$7 billion a year, development aid is about one-fourth the value of the projected arms transfers. As a proportion of America's gross national product, economic aid is half what it was two decades ago and less than that of 12 of the other 16 democracies.

Limiting arms sales to the third world by agreement with the Soviet Union is not now feasible. But even in the best of times, that puts the cart before the horse. As Pierre suggests, what should come first is an effort to devise a "code of conduct" for the main Western suppliers. Their competition, for about 60 percent of the arms trade, impedes the standardizing of NATO weapons and adds to the tensions in the alliance. A restraining agreement would be beneficial in its own right and could one day become a basis for further restraints with the Soviet bloc.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S.-Saudi Collaboration

The spectacle of an insistent Uncle Sam thrusting new forms of military association upon a reluctant Saudi royal family continues to hang over relations between the United States and the leading oil power of the Gulf. In the latest instance, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, acting very much the secretary of state, stayed up until 4:30 in the morning negotiating with his Saudi counterpart and then read reporters parts of a draft paper while Prince Sultan, the defense minister, sat silently by.

A "joint committee for military projects" is to be set up. Its functions are vague; words like "formalize" and "upgrade" are used to describe them. Its very formation is believed on the U.S. side to be significant. On the Saudi side? The new panel, said Prince Sultan, is "not based on cooperation in the field of military endeavor." Oh?

Mr. Weinberger was formerly a top executive of a corporation that has negotiated contracts worth billions of dollars with the Saudis. You could argue that he is as well equipped as any American to negotiate military-political "contracts" with them. There is, however, a striking discontinuity between the sharp-edged businesslike American approach to such arrangements and the blurred now-you-see-it-now-you-don't approach of

the Saudi princes. It is clear enough what the Pentagon's part of the U.S. relationship with Saudi Arabia is aimed at: to enable the United States in an emergency to have use of the Saudi facilities necessary to ensure that Saudi oil keeps flowing out to the West. But it is equally clear that the Saudis are extremely hesitant to accept the sort of relationship that would allow the United States to perform the mission it has in mind.

The AWACS sale was described at the time by some of its advocates as an essential block to put in place in order to build the requisite Saudi confidence in American good will and constancy. On the Weinberger trip, Saudi officials and military officers told American journalists that the sale of AWACS planes and F-15s contributed little to a political alliance between the two nations. "You are just arms salesmen," a general was quoted as saying, "and we pay cash."

This is characteristic of one whole set of Saudi attitudes — the prickly independent set that Saudis tend to assert in counterpoint to the other set indicating satisfaction with their U.S. tie. It is not a reason to give up on the Saudis, who, living where and the way they do, are entitled to be nervous. It is a reason to stop expecting too much of them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reagan's Economic Report

The central theme of this year's Economic Report is the importance of public perceptions. The report, produced annually by the president's Council of Economic Advisers, with a preface by the boss, is an administration's opportunity to defend at length its strategies for money, jobs and standards of living. Past attempts to restrain inflation failed, the report argues, because people believed they would fail. Many "recent problems" — the exceedingly high interest rates last year, and the consequent recession — are the result of a widespread belief that inflation will continue. The sooner people come to believe that Mr. Reagan will persist in his program, the report continues, the more rapidly and painlessly it will succeed.

There is a good deal to that. Policy is more likely to work when people expect it to. That is why it is particularly unfortunate that the administration perpetuates the fundamental inconsistencies in its economic program.

That point has been noted by the economist William J. Fellner of the American Enterprise Institute, in regard to the budget. Mr. Fellner, who served on the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents Nixon and Ford, pointed out that the collisions built into the Reagan program continue to leave the markets uncertain which way the

administration is going to move. That uncertainty, currently expressed in high interest rates and declining investment, further depresses the performance of the economy.

The forecasts of dropping inflation are at war with the forecast of rapid growth; the forecast of rapid growth is at war with the severe restraint on the money supply, and the looming federal deficits are at war with the cheery forecasts of easier credit.

The Economic Report is the third of the annual messages of state that provide the president an occasion to reconsider and restate his purposes. In the State of the Union address, Mr. Reagan got off into a scheme for federal reorganization that is irrelevant to the immediate economic questions. Then came the budget, with its further assaults on social equity and its deficits reaching out through the years. Now comes the Economic Report, in which Mr. Reagan restates familiar positions and his advisers dwell on the world's reluctance to believe the unbelievable. The White House has lost a great opportunity to review an eventful year's experience and undertake the necessary changes of course. To judge from the reaction at the Capitol, it may have lost more. It may have lost control of economic policy as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Chill Wind at the Kremlin

Suslov's death is a reminder to the other aged Kremlin chiefs that the end of their mortal span is approaching and that it is high time they put their house in order. The invasion of Afghanistan, the crushing of the Polish workers, the need to give constant support to Marxist ideology all over the world and the numbing cost of playing superpower have combined with years of economic

mismanagement marked by repeated half-hearted and therefore ineffective reforms to produce a critical situation. This year the Soviets have not even dared to publish figures for the last harvest. Gold reserves are being sacrificed at almost any price to obtain hard currency for imports, and a similar policy is being pursued with oil, supplies of which to the Comecon partners have had to be cut. A chill wind is blowing about the Kremlin.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Feb. 16: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: The Colonies and Costs

LONDON — In a suggestion in the House of Commons that at the coming Colonial Conference the question of fuller participation in the cost of military services should be raised, Mr. Balfour contended that it would be better to rely on voluntary enthusiasm than on rigid organization. The Standard comments in an editorial on the subject: "It is clearly impossible to claim that the colonies should make further sacrifices for the defense of the Empire so long as their representatives have no share in determining how their contributions should be expended. It is of the first importance that the colonies should be left free, so far as possible, from the burden of military expenditure."

1932: Von Hindenburg to Run

BERLIN — President von Hindenburg has cleared the political atmosphere by announcing his candidacy for re-election. Although officially the 84-year-old field marshal will run as a non-partisan candidate, he will in fact represent the cause of the Weimar constitution, which instituted the German Republic and democratic government against the extremists of Left and Right. It is an extraordinary paradox, even in the present topsy-turvy world, that the protagonist of the German Republic constitution should be the commander-in-chief of the German armies in the World War, who was elected president seven years ago as the standard-bearer of the monarchists and the adherents of the old regime.

When Democracy Isn't Pursued as a Strategic Interest

By Juan Vasquez

SAN SALVADOR — One thing that can be said for the Salvadoran governing junta in the realm of human rights is that it is, by and large, conducting business as usual. Why are some segments of society in the United States so upset at the violence employed by the armed forces?

As José Napoleón Duarte put it to the Los Angeles Times in an interview nearly two years ago, before he became president: "They [the military] have been told for 50 years to kill Communists; and anyone who disagrees with the government is a Communist. So that is all they know — to kill." This is a result of half a century of blind anti-Communism as fostered by the State De-

partment in Washington, which must shoulder part of the blame.

The deformed capitalism that has prevailed in the region is the sort of system that has condemned generations of poor people to short, brutish lives, and no one should be surprised that anything posing as its polar opposite should seem attractive.

Of course, the system of government that would emerge from a guerrilla victory would be dictatorial. The insurgents have relied on terrorism, and this has molded the hard-line political character of the movement. Government buildings, banks and other business sites have been

bombed to bits. Buses have been incinerated — more than one dozen in the capital alone in a single week recently.

The object is to create chaos and undermine the government's credibility. More ominously, the left has also engaged in a campaign of selective assassination against government leaders, soldiers and those who cooperate with the government.

This contrasts sharply with the revolutionary Sandinista movement in Nicaragua, where terrorism was rarely used and the resulting government has not resorted to executions. It would almost certainly be a different

story in El Salvador, where hundreds run deeper and violence is part of the cultural tradition.

No one who had opposed the guerrillas or who could be thought of as having collaborated with the military regimes could feel safe with the insurgents in power. Anyone who has heard the popular leftist chant, "El color de la sangre nunca se olvida" (The color of blood is never forgotten), knows that Salvadorans have long memories.

In decades of exercising influence in the area, the United States has never seemed deeply disinterested with dictators, provided they were "stable" and willing to follow its lead. In the famous phrase attributed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, assessing a member of the Somoza clan in Nicaragua: He may be an SOB, but he is our SOB.

The Somozas were the most feared and famous bully boys of the region. It is really a surprise that their regime used bully-boy tactics to enforce its power. What other kind of system was supposed to arise — a parliamentary democracy in a country that had never had the experience of free elections or open debate?

President Anastasio Somoza was seen as the protector of U.S. interests in the region. Just as his disappearance boded ill for those interests, so would a guerrilla triumph in El Salvador.

Victory would give heart to the guerrillas in neighboring Guatemala, where a state of civil war has existed on and off at least since 1954, when the CIA engineered a coup d'état that toppled a leftist government. A guerrilla triumph in Guatemala would

bring the revolution to the doorstep of Mexico and its rich oil fields and, inevitably, give Cuba much greater influence in this vital part of the world.

And the spread of Marxist governments would force Washington to bolster permanent military and naval forces in the area to defend the Panama Canal and protect countries such as Costa Rica and Honduras from subversion and outside interference.

One can only conclude that the United States was so obsessed with defending its "strategic interests" — the Panama Canal, the Mexican oil fields — that it neglected to teach the lessons of democracy. The argument that American security rests ultimately on the spread of democratic political systems is the sort of notion to which American policymakers give frequent lip service, but somehow one doubts that they really believe it. Certainly the evidence is that they do not.

So it appears, then, that the United States is in El Salvador not because it abhors violent minorities or because those it supports are demonstrably less evil than those it does not support. The United States is in El Salvador because the junta, the product of decades of U.S. influence in this area — is deemed to be better than a Communist government would be.

In the end, U.S. policy in Latin America has changed little in the past half-century. The junta in El Salvador may be SOBs, but they are "our" SOBs.

This is the second of two articles by the Los Angeles Times correspondent in El Salvador. The first ("Just Why Is the United States in El Salvador?") appeared in IHT editions dated Feb. 15.



'Our Policy Is to Shoot First and Ask Questions Later. Are You Folks Commies?'

Haiti: The Bottom of the Barrel Is Stable but Flammable

By Flora Lewis

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — An "inter-diction" agreement last October between the Haitian and the American governments, plus internment of illegal immigrants in Miami, has served the immediate aim of blocking the flow of refugees. The U.S. Coast Guard cutter assigned to intercept boats that slip past the newly vigilant Haitian patrols has found only two loads of migrants to turn back on the high seas, one after it stopped in Cuba.

The procedure, as explained by U.S. officials, rivals Graham Greene for force. People are asked where they came from and why they want to go to the United States. If they say they are looking for work or a better life, they are sent back, registered with the International Red Cross, given \$20 to get home, and told to complain to the U.S. Embassy in Port-au-Prince if anybody persecutes them for having tried to leave. If they can convince the Coast Guard that they are fleeing for political reasons, it has to take them to the United States, but so far nobody has managed that.

So, "deterrence" is considered successful. The traffickers in human distress have lost their business, and so far as is known no more leaky boatsloads of Haitians have drowned at sea. Not all bad.

But here at the wide end of the funnel, nobody imagines that this is more than a stopgap. Even so, it has provoked new resentments and helped to accelerate the moment of crisis, which is building.

Haiti is the poorest and most densely populated country in the hemisphere, and this is the major reason for the massive attempt to escape. The birth rate is huge. The land is eroding. Life for most people has become worse in the last two generations.

About a million of the estimated 6 million population has crowded into the capital, where there is little work. Once-forested hills have been denuded so that air travelers can see the border with the neighboring Dominican Republic, which now has nearly three times Haiti's per capita income and which gets more aid per person.

Haiti lost 10 years of aid, from 1963 to 1973, when donors shunned the fierce regime of "Papa Doc" François Duvalier. The country slipped backward, and it has not begun catching up to this day.

One handicap is the historic irony that, being the hemisphere's second country to achieve independence after a bloody slave revolt in 1804 when whites were massacred, Haiti experienced no colonial development. No administrative structures were left, no traditions of public service. There is intense pride of nationhood, but little notion that government exists to do anything but enrich the governors, which it does.

Perhaps the most important change brewing is a French-Haitian effort to develop a method to teach reading and writing in Creole to some 90 percent who are illiterate. No

great improvement can be expected before it has wide effects. That could take generations. Meanwhile, it is a touchy political issue, already seen as a challenge to dominance of the French-speaking elite.

The combination of corruption and ignorance has wasted what aid has been provided, to the point where donors wonder whether there is any use pouring in more. Most Haitians have given up hope for improvement short of a miracle.

The recent comic opera invasion attempt scarcely ruffled the country. Haiti is as stable as the bottom of the barrel — but there is tinder for a terrible explosion if sparks of fury ever catch fire.

The central question then is intervention. The International Monetary Fund, with support from the United States, Canada, France, West Germany and other donors, has already intervened in a sense, demanding an accountable budget. Some promises have been made, but heavy skepticism is in order. The crunch could come this year if the government is unwilling and unable to shape up before funds for basic import needs, especially wheat and fuel, run out.

But what then? The likelihood is more an Idi Amin type disaster than a good road to reform, and management skills don't exist here to apply reform effectively.

There has been a suggestion to revive old ways of distributing aid directly — more

through missionaries, for example. But that is slow, distastefully paternalistic, and it does not build an economic base.

It is no longer just a humanitarian problem. The fact is there is no way to avoid intervention, despite the curse of the world, because giving or not giving help, keeping things going as they are or leaving them to fester and erupt, admitting or excluding migrants are all means of intervention. Last year the United States and Florida spent three times more to look after Haitian migrants than the total of United States aid to Haiti. The mere existence of the United States nearby is a form of intervention.

Haitian critics of "Baby Doc" Jean-Claude Duvalier, the 31-year-old president-for-life, whisper that imposing economic controls alone might make aid go further but would not change things. There has to be some hope for dynamic leadership, something to provoke enthusiasm among the apathetic populace, they say. This is not revolutionary talk yet, but it is the emotional force-energies that are required to change the way of life in 10 years, on pain of losing U.S. support.

There are no clearly promising ways out of Haiti's trap, no current alternatives. But it is obvious here as elsewhere that development will not work without mobilizing energies and building political structures. The task is to find mutually fruitful ways to intervene without shame or shock.

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On the American Voice As Europeans Hear It

By Brandt Ayers

PARIS — Listening to the voice of the United States in Paris, the other capital of indifference to foreign opinion, is a disconcerting experience. It is like hearing one's voice on tape for the first time. "Do I really sound like that?"

America has a habit of thinking out loud and talking to itself as if the Atlantic and Pacific oceans soundproofed the continent.

U.S. diplomats in and out of uniform stationed in Europe are having the devil's own time convincing parliamentary majorities that the Russian SS-20s pointed at their capitals must be answered by modern theater nuclear forces. They are having a tough time not because Europeans are anti-American or pacifist in large numbers, but because America's voice is so loudly and consistently belligerent, as it sounds to Europeans.

Frankly, America is scaring the hell out of Europe. Either the Reagan administration or someone from the loyal opposition needs to develop a new definition of national strength and the strength of the Western alliance, and, thus, a better language to describe U.S. goals.

While conceding that ignorance of the issues and of the American political system partially explains the rising appeal of neutralism, The Sunday Times of London said in a recent leader that the main emotion holding the movement together was fear.

Rhetoric

The editorial said two elements: "One is a generalized fear that superpowers have fallen apart and lost control of events. The other is a specific fear that President Reagan's administration is determined to challenge the Soviet Union to an arms race which cannot but raise tension and increase the danger of war."

After a month of talks with Dutch, West German and other political and opinion leaders, and having had access to some of the data that affects the thinking of American officials on the Continent, I am prepared to agree with The Sunday Times. One of the forces inflating European neutralism is official American rhetoric.

For a good many years now, American presidents and cabinet secretaries have looked out from the front page of the European press and talked mainly about plans for defense, for war. Talk of war sounds different to Helmut Schmidt's countrymen whose

houses are no further from the Russian Army than my house back home is from the Georgia state line. It is somehow different to hear yet another American official extolling the virtues of Cruise missiles or neutron bombs on a car radio in Vienna, where the highway signs to Budapest are as commonplace as those to Newark are for Manhattan cab drivers.

America talks so much about weapons and its plans to use them that many Europeans are getting the idea that all Americans are getting on their mind. Only twice in this half of the 20th century have American leaders filled the European media and the European mind with a plan for peace.

Inner Fiber

"Défense" was not so much a plan as a word for a temporary political mood, but the Marshall Plan was the genuine article. Its Midas touch is still evident in the material superabundance of Europe today, but the psychological essence of the plan is dissipated. That tough, inner fiber of the Marshall Plan, that plain idea about national and Western interests and strength, needs to be recaptured and restated in the official words and programs being crafted in Washington today.

The hierarchy of strengths inherent in the Marshall Plan was, first, a healthy economy, next a strong sense of purpose and morale, and finally the military hardware. The plan's rationale was: It takes a growing economy to afford tanks, and only soldiers who know the values they are fighting to preserve will have the morale to march into the flames of hell.

A speech setting forth economic revitalization as the first priority of the Western alliance, in language that reassured the historic wisdom of Western political ideas and the compassionate values of Western religious beliefs, would create much discussion in Europe if given by any leading political figure.

If President Reagan gave that speech, it would have enormous impact. It would be a signal to shore up strength for the long haul — the strength of economies and ideas and values. It would create the kind of reasonable, psychological climate in which a realistic debate on theater nuclear forces could take place.

The writer is editor and publisher of the *Anistion* (Ala.) Star.

In Trade, 'Reciprocity' Can Mean Reversion to an Old Bilateralism

By Philip H. Trezise

WASHINGTON — The current Washington catchword in foreign trade is "reciprocity." In its current and novel use, reciprocity seems to say that the United States will decide whether American goods are receiving treatment abroad equal to the treatment it gives to foreign goods. If not, then it will equalize matters by new restrictions on imports.

Alas, things are not so simple. Legislation to enforce a one-sided American view of reciprocity can open the door to some very unpleasant events. For the administration to encourage Congress along this line would be a reckless opening to protectionism.

Some of the steam behind the drive for reciprocity comes from the notion that the merchandise trade account should balance. Last year the U.S. trade deficit was about \$28 billion; the deficit with Japan alone will probably turn out to have been about \$16 billion.

Before reading too much into these numbers, it is well to look closely at international transactions. When all is counted — trade in goods and services, returns on past foreign investments — America will show a surplus of as much as \$12 billion. So in 1981 Americans did not pay out more to foreigners than they received.

The current international accounts were "favorable" in a year when an overvalued dollar burdened all aspects of foreign commerce.

When we focus narrowly on bilateral merchandise trade we see a large imbalance with Japan, but also a U.S. surplus of some \$11 billion with the EEC. Should the EEC argue that it is getting non-reciprocal treatment?

The EEC registered a \$12-billion surplus with Austria and Switzer-

land. Japan has a chronic trade deficit with Australia-New Zealand and with the OPEC members. These surplus-deficit trade positions follow in large part from structural differences in national economies. Even in pure free trade, bilateral imbalances would exist. They are a poor excuse for scapegoating trading partners.

The international trading system gave bilateral balancing an extended trial in the 1930s. Through quotas, exchange controls and outright barriers, Hitler's Germany and other countries, large and small, tried to avoid deficits with anyone. That disastrous experience was the background for the post-World War II return to the multilateral idea, embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

It would be the saddest of ironies if the United States, the leader in the postwar move to free up trade from its prewar shackles, were now to lead the trading world back to bilateralism.

All Sinners

Reciprocity pursued in a narrow context, by product or by industrial sector, could mean a slower march back to the 1930s. Trade occurs because competitive conditions differ from country to country. To seek balance product by product or sector by sector would be no more rational than to seek it country by country.

But, it may be replied, reciprocity need only mean balanced opportunities to trade. That indeed is a sensible objective. The GATT itself rests squarely on the principle of reciprocal bargains.

How to determine the balance-of-trade opportunity is the question. After more than 30 years of negotiated reductions in trade bar-

riers, tariffs by product or sector are not equal from country to country. This is because past bargaining often involved an exchange of concessions on, say, a chemical product for concessions on, say, a machinery category.

It is sheerest hypocrisy to say that trade barriers, tariff and non-tariff, exist only in Japan and Europe. Everybody sins. What is bound to bring no end of trouble is for America to assert a unilateral right to judge the sinners and assess the gravity of their sins.

"Trade war" is a term often used loosely, but some form of commercial hostilities cannot fail to follow from such an assertion.

Consider the European commercial airliner, the Airbus. By all accounts it is an excellent aircraft, competitive with comparable American planes. Neither tariffs nor other official trade barriers hamper sales in the United States, yet U.S. carriers have been reluctant to buy, no doubt for good business reasons. It is imaginable, however, that the Europeans will not choose to believe that the Airbus has been the victim of a hidden non-tariff barrier?

America has rights under the GATT. It has the new GATT non-tariff barrier codes, hardly tested so far. It can, if GATT procedures seem excessively slow, discuss and negotiate with trading partners, as is being done with Japan. What does not make sense, even under the narrowest construction of American interest, is to lay claim to virtues that no one possesses and to play the bully in pressing them on others.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Lino Brocka: Defiant Filmmaker

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

MANILA—Lino Brocka is the stormy petrel of the Philippine cinema, a nonconformist of inexhaustible energy and determination. As his outlook on social problems often differs from that of the powers that be, a breath of scandal hovers over his reputation. His work has introduced the Philippine film abroad and he has harvested critical praise and awards at international festivals. That he is the most talented of the younger native filmmakers is not disputed, but his defiant independence is distrusted in official circles.

Now in his late 30s, bespectacled and stocky, he retains a boyish bounce. He is quick in gesture,

speech and movement as are his films. He talks rapidly in fluent English, expressing what he has to say vividly, earnestly and persuasively.

After studying English literature for four years at Manila University, he began his movie career in 1965 as an assistant to Monte Hellman, who was shooting a television film in Manila, "Flight to Fury," with Jack Nicholson, then little known, in a leading role.

Since Brocka has traveled widely, undertaking various pursuits. Raised a Roman Catholic, he became, astonishingly, a Mormon missionary in the leper colony of Molokai. He spent three years in the United States, where he worked as a busboy in a Los Ange-

les restaurant and as an attendant in a home for the aged, and later watched moviemaking in the U.S. studios.

"In many ways I'm a Hollywood boy," he confessed, and the dynamic editing, keen observation and rapid tempo of his own work are evidence of this.

"Too many beginners in the cinema today are limited by their monomania about films," he said. "They think they can learn the art of making films from a study of films. Frequently they are ignorant of the arts of music, painting, composition, literature and drama. All they have to sell is what we have already seen. I have profited enormously from a set of varied experiences—aside from technical training. A director must bring a knowledge of real life to the screen and not merely imitate, however cleverly, his forerunners."

Brocka's new film, "PX," which deals with an American-Filipino drug smuggling syndicate operating through a U.S. air base and the fatal involvement of an American soldier in its activities, has again ruffled governmental sensibilities. It was shown out of competition in the recent Manila International Film Festival.

"PX" was made on a rush order — in 21 days," he complained. "It was finished a few days before it was shown. I wanted another film of mine in the festival, 'Manila, the Claws of the City,' but that request was rejected. The censors wanted changes in my 'PX' script. You know, a good American to balance every bad American. Compromise!

"Madame Marcos, the first lady, has scolded me, urging me to concentrate on sweetness and light, to get out of the slums, not to dwell on dark matters, but I believe the light of art comes from the treatment of a subject, not from chamber of commerce testimonials."

"PX" benefits from Brocka's brilliant employment of pictorial values and atmosphere, lightning characterizations and swift pace. A movie in perpetual motion, it has vigor and freshness in relating the fate of a U.S. soldier caught in the web of murderous underworld intrigue. It is a melodrama with a message which directorial electricity elevates above the mediocrity of its plot. It is not Brocka's favorite film, but it has mesmeric quality. More impressive is his earlier "Insiang," set in a mean quarter of Manila, in which a tenement daughter and mother are rivals for the same lover.

Though not by official command, Brocka is to soon desert the metropolitan slums, the frequent background of his dramas. His next film is to be set in an island village and to have fishermen and their families as its subject. Despite this change of scene, Brocka is not abandoning his deep sociological probing. His new venture, one is assured, will not be roses, roses all the way.

Randy Lee's Short, Unhappy Life in the Foreign Legion

By Peter H. King
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES—Randy Lee's story begins with a broken heart, a failed young love that led the 19-year-old youth to run off to Europe and, in what would prove to be a fatal act of bravado, join the French Foreign Legion.

It ends with a broken heart too—that of Lee's mother, who with cables, letters, telephone calls and prayers led an effort to free her son from his five-year commitment with the military force that France calls "the elite of the elite." Two weeks ago, the cable came confirming that Lee had died with 30 other Legionnaires in a plane crash in Africa.

The story is told by Judy Lee, Randy's mother, a loan officer at a Costa Mesa, Calif., bank. Its essential elements are confirmed by State Department officials in Washington, the office of a U.S. congressman who intervened on Lee's behalf and French diplomats here.

According to his mother, Randy Lee was a talented young man. An accomplished pianist and singer, he had performed on local television at 14 and was later a popular one-man nightclub act.

With his husky build, olive complexion, curly hair and wide, dark eyes, Lee had the dashing good looks that, for those whose notions of the French Foreign Legion spring from such movies as "Beau Geste," seem ironically fitting for a paratrooper at the legion's African outpost.

"Oh, he was a handsome boy," Judy Lee said. "Big, strong, intelligent, with a heart of gold. He could have had any woman he wanted."

But, as it happened, the one he wanted fell in love with someone else and married.

"He couldn't live with it," Lee's mother said. "He tried to work it out by working, going to school, but he couldn't handle it."

And so, months later, Lee left for Europe and last spring found himself in Paris with some friends. It was there he met the recruiters from the Foreign Legion.

Whatever the bait, Lee bit. After a second visit to the bar, his mother has been told, he left with the recruiters, signed his name to a five-year contract and was soon en route to Aubagne, near Marseilles, where Randall Lyman Lee would be given a new identity: legionnaire paratrooper Lawrence Léon.

When her son's friends told her that Randy had enlisted, she began searching for more concrete information.

From the U.S. Embassy in Paris came this cable: "The French consider 18 the age of majority so therefore no parental consent is necessary. Enlistment contracts are for a five-year period and, according to enlistment literature, volunteers must be capable of forgetting their past, their family and their friends. When a man enlists his

passport is taken from him and he is given another name. The passport is returned to him when he completes his contract."

But when his mother began making inquiries in May, she was asking for Randy Lee and the Legion at first denied that he was enlisted. She persisted, sending urgent — and false — cable messages that there had been a death in the family and he should contact home.

Finally, she received a telephone call from Randy. She told him that his favorite grandfather had died. Lee, who was in the office of his commander, said he would send her a letter. He, like his mother, knew that his grandfather had died five years earlier, but he did not let on.

A subsequent letter said the French "gave me the name of Lawrence Léon and took away my passport. At first I was scared I would be lost in the rank and file. But don't worry about it. They do that for everyone."

It was several months before Mrs. Lee again received a letter from her son. "I almost went insane," she recalled. "I couldn't understand a word he was saying." She took the message to a friend and to a private detective, and together they decoded the seemingly wild ramblings.

"The Little Blue Book"

He talked of "that little blue book you used to read to me when I was little." That had never been such a book, but Lee's mother surmised that he was referring to his passport. "That little blue book would make mighty nice reading right now."

He asked if she remembered how they used to "go visit Gramps?" They had gone by train, and she took this to mean that he would attempt to escape by catching a train near his base. "The little blue book," he said, "would make good reading on the train."

In other letters, which Mrs. Lee said were smuggled out by a girl her son had befriended, he told how he wanted to escape and asked her to send him "a blue checkbook." Instead, she sent a birth certificate — the best she could do — and he wrote back thanking her for "the birthday card." She hoped that he could escape to a U.S. embassy with the certificate, get a passport and flee.

In the meantime, the Legionnaire warned his mother not to enlist the aid of "Ronald R's people." She took this as a warning not to stir up an official fuss.

Lee made two attempts to get away. The first was in November. It took him only to a stockade for 15 to 20 days, according to an aide for Rep. Robert Badham, a California Republican.

On Christmas Day, Lee contacted his mother after waiting eight hours to use the camp's only pay telephone. Speaking more boldly than he ever had, he urged her to try anything to get him out. He told her that he was being shipped out to Africa.

It was then that Judy Lee contacted Badham's office.

Working with a persistent office aide named Lynn Winterson, they began to attempt to help Lee through diplomatic channels.

The State Department investigated, but since Lee's name was on a valid enlistment contract, there was little that could be done, according to Jim Webb, press officer for the department's Bureau of Consular Affairs.

Two days after Christmas, Lee tried again. After he was caught, his younger sister, Michelle, received a call at home from a man who said only that Randy was being visited by "Gramps and Eddie." This, by predetermined code, was a message to get help.

With the help of Winterson, the U.S. Consulate in Marseilles was contacted and U.S. officials telephoned Lee in the stockade. He was in good health, the diplomats said. In his last communication with his mother, Lee told her that stockade officers had been impressed when U.S. officials inquired on his behalf; they asked him if his parents were important Americans.

"What they didn't realize," Lee said in a letter "is the power of the best mother in the whole world."

In the same letter, dated Jan. 22, he also told how his group of paratroopers was being sent to Djibouti. "Africa, here I come," he wrote. "I'll write more for you from Africa. I'm afraid of some funny things around the corner. God, I'm tired. The trouble never stops. God, I love you, so, so much."

That last letter arrived on Feb. 9.

Then came the cable to Badham's office: "The American Consulate in Marseilles regrets to inform you of the death of Randall Lyman Lee aka Lawrence Léon. Mr. Lee died in an airplane crash at Djibouti during a French Foreign Legion training exercise on Feb. 3, 1982. The flight crashed into Mt. Garbi approximately 20 kilometers from Djibouti, northwest of Lake Afal in poor weather."

Later, Judy Lee received a call at work from the French consul. There had been an accident; her son had died. The victims were buried in Corsica.

Randy Lee, the diplomat said, was now part of "the legend of the legion."

Judy Lee's concern now is to get her son's body home. Because of French law, it cannot be returned until his name is legally changed back to Randall Lee, a court process that she has been told could take six months.

She is also haunted by discrepancies in reporting of the crash — at first no Americans were said to be aboard; then she was told Randy was on the plane. She asked to see the body and to have it preserved for an autopsy. The request was denied.

Judy Lee finds comfort in that Randy always stressed that he had not lost his Christian faith. Said his mother: "It had to be fast, however he died. And he's with the Lord now. He is home free."

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More States Testing Teachers in Response to School Critics

By Gene I. Macroff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—A growing number of states are beginning to test teachers before letting them into the classroom, in an effort to produce better teachers and counter increasing dissatisfaction with U.S. public schools.

Customarily, state education departments have assumed that a degree in education automatically qualified a person to be certified for teaching. But as students' scores on achievement tests seem to decline, parents and legislators increasingly blame teachers and demand that they be graded, too.

In Texas, beginning in 1984, candidates for licenses must pass a test that demonstrates adequate knowledge of the subject area they

will teach. In California, a teacher-testing bill took effect this year after a legislative report showed that the scores on entrance exams of students in teacher training programs had declined faster than the scores of other students.

Altogether, 18 states have proposed requirements for people applying for teaching licenses and several other states appear ready to follow.

Some educators have expressed reservations about whether the ability to teach is something that can be tested.

Charles S. Gifford, acting dean of the education college at the University of New Orleans, is among these. "Questions about paintings that they will never see to quote and where the first kindergarten was located do not tell me that someone is a good teacher," he said.

The testing trend, which is especially strong in the South, is closely tied to concern that the performance of students is declining, a concern that has been reflected in surveys by the National Assessment of Educational Progress, a federal program that monitors schools.

Union Resistance

Organizations representing teachers have generally been able to turn back efforts for periodic on-the-job testing, leaving the movement to focus on new candidates. College entrance tests such as those in California show that young people preparing for careers in teaching are often among the least able.

"The harsh fact is that we cannot have gifted teachers if gifted students do not enter the profession," Ernest C. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, said in a recent speech at Yale University.

The attempt to raise the level of those admitted to teaching comes at a time when school districts find it increasingly difficult to be choosy about whom they hire. The profession has lost much of its at-

Sample Questions

Examples below are taken from the test given to people seeking teaching licenses in Florida.

1. Find the sum of 3905, 68, and 821.

- a) 3,792
- b) 4,792
- c) 11,992
- d) None of the above

2. A budget for a family of 4, with a total income between \$400-\$500 per month is shown in the figure below.

According to this graph about what percent of the family income would be spent on food, housing, and transportation? (Refer to the graph.)

- a) 3%
- b) 33%
- c) 50%
- d) 67%

3. During a flu epidemic one-third of the 480 students at Jones Elementary School were absent. If three-fifths of the absent students had the flu, how many students were absent because of the flu?

- a) 96 students
- b) 128 students
- c) 160 students
- d) 288 students

ANSWERS:
1. b
2. c
3. a

Source: Florida Department of Education

The New York Times

traction as salaries lag, job security disappears and conditions in classrooms grow more unpleasant. Even though fewer teachers are needed because of decreasing enrollment, there is a shortage of science and mathematics teachers. Moreover, women, once the backbone of the profession, are flocking to a host of other careers.

In Alabama a lawsuit has been filed in federal court charging that black candidates for teaching certificates are being penalized "for having to acquire all or part of their formal education in segregated public high schools." It said that the test, in effect, "systematically excludes black graduates from obtaining regular certification needed to enter the teaching profession."

In New Mexico, where the testing of teacher candidates will start next year, there is some worry about the impact on the sizable number of Mexican-Americans seeking teaching jobs. Questions frequently are similar to those on minimum competency tests for high school students. Some states use the National Teacher Examination of the Educational Testing Service, but more states are leaning toward creating their own.

Off-Course 'Dutchman'

By Henry Pleasant
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Among the ideas David Pountney has brought to his new production of "The Flying Dutchman" for the English National Opera, recently introduced at the Coliseum, is that of returning to Wagner's initial conception of the opera as a one-act. It is not a good one.

It's not just that two and a half hours without an intermission is a long sit, nor even that such an arrangement blurs the obvious closing points at the ends of the first two acts as traditionally given (and as given, indeed, by Wagner at the Dresden premiere in 1843).

More important is the loss of time for scene changes, the result being an unsatisfactory setting (by Stefanos Lazaridis) for the interior scenes in Daland's cottage and a loss of an essential suggestion of domesticity. It also leaves Senta improbably holding the Dutchman's portrait on her lap or clutching it to her bosom, there being no wall to hang it from.

Much else works well, however, especially the handling of Daland's and the Dutchman's ships in the opening harbor scene. Pountney is conspicuously successful in his staging of the successive individual confrontations, assisted by Nick Chelton's ingenious lighting in keeping attention focused on the principals and their progress in the drama.

The choral scene between the sailors and townfolk on the one hand and the Dutchman's ghostly crew on the other gets wildly out of hand with what seems like a visit to Dante's Inferno, but the close, with Senta and the Dutchman reunited beneath the waves, is daring and effective—although some may well feel that it is rather overdone.

The cast is uniformly strong, headed by Norman Bailey, a veteran of 20-odd productions of "Der Fliegende Holländer" in both German and English, and Josephine Barstow as Senta, offering a further demonstration of her pre-eminence as a singing actress. Dennis Wicks is a properly Rocco-like Daland, and John Treleven an exceptionally sympathetic and persuasive Erik.

Mark Elder's musical direction is firm, but the orchestral sound is somehow insufficiently Wagnerian. It might be said of the production as a whole that it is not German enough—and not just because the text is in English.

Further performances will be Feb. 16, 19, 23 and 26, and March 4, 6 and 11.

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EEC Proposes Legal Trade Move Against Japan

By Philip Stephens

BRUSSELS — The EEC Commission, impatient with lack of progress in curbing a Japanese trade surplus that continued to grow in January, has proposed lodging a formal trade complaint against Japan, EEC sources said Monday.

The commission wants to start proceedings against the Japanese under Article 23 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, they said.

Such a complaint would have to be approved by the governments of the community and would mean a much tougher stance in the battle to win greater access to the Japanese market, they said.

Japan showed a \$10.3-billion surplus with the EEC last year, up

from \$9.3 billion in 1980. And Monday, Japan announced preliminary figures showing the trade surplus with the EEC and the United States widened in January.

Despite posting an overall trade deficit of \$1.85 billion in January after a \$1.53-billion surplus in December, Japanese exports to the EEC and the United States gained ground in January while imports from the West market time or fell off.

Preliminary Figures

Exports to the 10-nation EEC in January were 10.1 percent higher than in December at \$1.42 billion, while imports from Western Europe fell 11.5 percent to \$672 million.

Japan sold goods worth \$2.71 billion to the United States in Jan-

uary, up 16.2 percent, while imports rose only 0.6 percent to \$2.1 billion.

The figures are subject to rounding, and revised December figures were not yet available, the ministry said.

High import duties on thousands of products along with stringent technical specifications have proved a constant headache for Western European companies trying to sell in Japan.

Japan's recent decision to dismantle some of these barriers in response to EEC demands had been a step in the right direction but it was not enough to satisfy the commission, the sources said.

They said the commission believes a complaint through GATT would put Tokyo's trade policies

under an international spotlight and could force more radical action.

"The Japanese might be more impressed by being put in the dock in GATT," one source said.

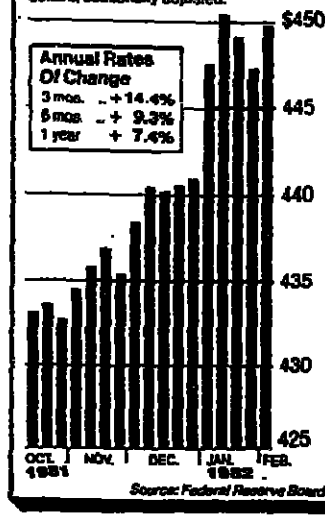
GATT Arbitration

A complaint under Article 23, allowed if any GATT member believes international trade rules are being "nullified or impaired," would be in two stages. If formal bilateral talks to resolve the problem failed, the issue would go to a GATT arbitration panel.

In Tokyo, a Japanese official said, "We wonder why the commission is reported to have prepared such a proposal shortly after high-level regular trade consultations between Japan and the community in Tokyo late last month."

U.S. M-1 Money Supply

Currency, checking and deposits. Weekly averages in billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted.



Dollar Advances in Europe; EEC Critical of U.S. Policies

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Renewed pressure on U.S. interest rates pushed the dollar sharply higher Monday, adding to European concerns about the effects of U.S. economic policies.

As interest on dollar deposits in Western Europe and Asia climbed by up to 1/2 a percentage point, the dollar hit its highest in five months against the Deutsche mark and in six months against the French franc and the Japanese yen. The British pound fell to its lowest in three and a half months.

The dollar's latest surge, which followed Friday's unexpectedly large \$2.3-billion increase in the U.S. money supply, came as EEC finance ministers met in Brussels on ways to insulate their economies from violent fluctuations in the foreign exchange markets.

West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer said Monday that EEC countries agree on what the U.S. should do to curb growing economic divergence between the United States and Europe and that it is essential the EEC adopts a unified stance toward Washington.

Creating Problems

He told reporters during a break from the meeting that they had agreed the United States was creating problems with its policy of non-intervention on foreign exchange markets, its methods of monetary control and its expansionary fiscal policy.

A spokesman for the EEC Commission said the ministers agreed they should speak with one voice in their contacts with Washington.

The ministers asked Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens, who is going to the United States with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans this week, to tell President Reagan of their concern over high U.S. interest rates and the volatility of the dollar.

Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq said the ministers did not dwell on the latest dollar surge. "It's not a one-day situation. It's an overall situation, and we hope we'll find the means to a solution — if possible in a bilateral way," he said.

A West German spokesman said that the new upward movement of U.S. interest rates "makes us very nervous. Interest rates are too high and are killing investments."

He said, however, that despite the call for a unified stance against the United States, West Germany

is opposed to proposals for a unilateral European reduction in interest rates.

Mr. de Clercq did not rule out such a course, but he said he would prefer consultations with the United States.

The ministers heard a report from West German Deputy Finance Minister Horst Schulmann, current president of the EEC Monetary Committee, that said: "The community should use all available channels to persuade the United States to adopt a monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policy in line with its international economic responsibility."

The report also dealt with possible expansion of the European Monetary System, the original topic for the meeting.

Proposals, to be made final at another finance ministers' meeting next month in advance of the EEC March summit, included extending private use of the European currency unit, modifying the method of calculating the ECU's value and improving coordination of economic policies throughout the EEC.

Mr. Matthöfer said the suggestions met a generally favorable reception Monday. "The general impression is that the EMS is a good thing and needs to be developed," he said, adding that the system would gain considerably in weight if Britain joined its exchange rate mechanism.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe and

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors were absent from the meeting.

Mr. Schulmann said it was important to "keep cool" as U.S. interest rates rise.

New Highs

Foreign exchange dealers said banks were buying dollars in the belief that U.S. interest rates were likely to climb after last Friday's money supply report.

The dollar was fixed Monday morning at 2,400 DM in Frankfurt, its highest level since hitting 2,405.3 Sept. 11, and at 6,083.3 French francs in Paris, its highest since August, when it peaked at a post-war high of 6,180. Dealers said central banks did not intervene in support of the two European currencies, and that both weakened further — the mark to 2,407.5 and the franc to 6,102.5 — before closing at 2,397.7 and 6,077.5, respectively.

Sterling declined to a 14-week low of \$1.8280, although it held up fairly well against Western European currencies.

In Tokyo, where the dollar closed at its highest since Aug. 5 at 241.10 yen, dealers said the Japanese central bank sold at least \$200 million to support the yen.

U.S. Holiday

Banks, businesses, and stock and commodity markets were closed Monday in the United States for President's Day.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 15, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	D.M.
Amsterdam	2.43	4.81	10.61	43.16	0.266	6.63	124.95	22.54
Brussels (a)	40.87	74.73	17.025	6.718	3.194	15.54	21.364	2.265
Frankfurt	2.38	4.785	10.58	42.95	0.266	6.63	124.95	22.54
London (b)	1.84	4.795	11.115	43.461	0.271	6.718	126.92	22.57
Milan	1,277.20	2,328.00	525.09	216.20	—	—	—	—
New York	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	6.55	11.225	255.36	—	4.2575	23.46	14.891	316.90
Zurich	1.7795	3.6736	80.045	31.52	0.15	72.01	4.4997	26.451
ECU	1.022	0.598	2.4513	6.2154	1.20742	2.8864	11.7284	1.8623

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	D.M.
Equity	1.0018	0.5943	0.8578	10.61	0.266	6.63	124.95	22.54
Commodity	0.0292	0.0014	0.0041	0.016	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Gold	0.0292	0.0014	0.0041	0.016	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Oil	0.0292	0.0014	0.0041	0.016	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Wheat	0.0292	0.0014	0.0041	0.016	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Corn	0.0292	0.0014	0.0041	0.016	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Soybeans	0.0292	0.0014	0.0041	0.016	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Wool	0.0292	0.0014	0.0041	0.016	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Cotton	0.0292	0.0014	0.0041	0.016	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Iron	0.0292	0.0014	0.0041	0.016	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Steel	0.0292	0.0014	0.0041	0.016	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Has Talks With Fahd

Reuters

JEDDAH — The Kuwaiti oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, had surprise talks in Jeddah Monday with Saudi Crown Prince Fahd as consultations continued about a possible emergency meeting of OPEC on tumbling crude oil prices.

Western oil company executives believe the Saudis are under strong pressure from other exporters to cut their huge output sharply from somewhere near 8 million barrels daily to reduce the glut and defend prices.

The Saudi press agency said the Kuwaiti minister flew to Saudi Arabia unexpectedly and immediately saw the crown prince. Prince Fahd chairs the Saudi Supreme Petroleum Council.

Members of OPEC are considering whether to meet in emergency session as the persistent world oil glut undermines prices on the spot, or noncontract market, severely straining the OPEC official price structure for contract sales. OPEC prices are aligned on \$34 a barrel for the benchmark Saudi Arabian light crude, which has traded on the spot market at \$32 to \$32.75.

Still Opposed

The Saudi press agency said Kuwait's oil minister brought a message for King Khalid from the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah. It added that his talks with Prince Fahd were attended by the Saudi posts, telegrams and telephones minister, Alawi Darwish Kayyal, described as acting oil minister.

Jeddah sources did not know the whereabouts of Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

Sheikh Yamani told reporters last week he thought the OPEC

benchmark would remain at \$34 throughout 1982, adding he felt the glut would be stabilized when oil companies stopped running down surplus stocks. He said that he and the oil ministers of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates felt that "an extraordinary [OPEC] conference right now is not recommended."

But the Emirates minister, Mana Said al-Oteiba, who is OPEC's current president, said Sunday that consultations continue on a possible meeting before the next scheduled OPEC session in Quito, Ecuador, on May 20.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a New York industry newsletter, said Monday that such a meeting might yet have to be summoned if crude prices and exports continued to fall.

FIW said experts were baffled by the lack of a formal output cut by the Saudis, who could afford to take at least 2 million barrels daily out of the market.

It said some thought the Saudis wanted to discipline price "hawks" such as Libya, Iran and Algeria, who have been hit hard by the glut, and would be ready to discuss production cuts once the lesson had been learned.

Saudi daily production dropped just below the 8-million-barrel mark for the first time in January, down from the 8.5-million-barrel self-imposed ceiling and an average level of 9.5 million barrels before that ceiling went into effect three months ago.

The likelihood of further price drops was accentuated by Iran's move two weeks ago in undercutting by 80 cents OPEC's benchmark price for Saudi light crude.

Iran has told Japanese oil importers its crude oil prices have



Mana Said al-Oteiba

been cut a further \$1 per barrel, retroactive to Feb. 12, industry sources said Monday.

Further Fall Predicted

NEW YORK (NYT) — World oil prices could continue to drop even more sharply than they have recently, perhaps to \$20 a barrel over the next 12 months, according to a paper presented to Washington's newest think tank, the Institute for International Economics, by a Booz-Allen energy economist, Philip Verleger.

Mr. Verleger, a former staff member at the Treasury Department and the Council of Economic Advisers who now lectures at the Yale University School of Organization and Management, argued that the decline in petroleum consumption, excessive stocks, high interest rates and changing characteristics of the petroleum market were exerting almost irreversible downward pressures on the price.

Weaker Yen Deepens Tokyo's Trade Problem

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese government officials have watched with growing concern in recent weeks as increases in U.S. interest rates have weakened the yen, threatening to intensify Japan's trade problems.

"The hoped-for appreciation of the yen has not occurred," said Masaru Yoshitomi, chief economist of Japan's Economic Planning Agency. "The reason is the high interest rates in the U.S., which are the result of the policy mix of the American government — tight monetary policy and large projected federal deficits."

Because of its huge trade surpluses with the United States and Western Europe, Japan is being threatened with protectionist measures that would restrict the flow of its goods into overseas markets.

The U.S. Congress is considering several bills that would curb imports from Japan, and the EEC Commission may lodge a formal complaint against Japan through the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Delayed Reaction

As the value of the yen slips, the price of Japan's products becomes cheaper for foreign consumers, while imports into Japan become more costly for Japanese consumers. Though the effect of currency movements on trade patterns is delayed, a weaker yen over any sustained period will tend to increase Japan's trade surpluses, aggravating frictions with its key trading partners.

Recognizing this, the Bank of Japan has been selling dollars in the foreign exchange markets in recent weeks to prop up the yen. According to foreign exchange traders here, the central bank has intervened in the market almost daily since last month.

The bank's dollar sales to support the yen have averaged \$20 million to \$30 million a day, traders said. Monday, however, traders estimated that the Bank of Japan sold \$200 million or more. "But they cannot stop this trend," said Akira Takahashi, the chief foreign exchange dealer at Bank of America's Tokyo branch.

Despite the intervention, the dollar ended Monday at a six-month high of 241.10 yen. The trend represents a sharp reversal from what most foreign ex-

change specialists were expecting not long ago. In December, when the yen was trading at about 215 to the dollar and Japan's major securities houses and research institutes were making their year-end forecasts, they predicted that the yen would continue to strengthen.

The Nomura Research Institute forecast that the yen would be at 205 by the end of the first quarter of 1982 and hit 200 by midyear. Other forecasts were similarly optimistic.

Deficit Reaction

What the forecasters did not foresee was the series of unanticipated bulges in the U.S. money supply since the beginning of 1982 and the deficit projections in the Reagan administration's 1983 budget. Only a week ago, the yen was about 230 to the dollar before falling prey to renewed concerns that big U.S. budget deficits would push interest rates higher.

In the current trade debate, the United States has pointed to its \$13.4 billion deficit with Japan last year as evidence that the Japanese market is closed. Japan, in contrast, has pointed to it as evidence of the "unwarranted strength" of the dollar, supported on the false stills of high interest rates in the United States.

"The size of the trade imbalance and the move toward protectionism in America is a consequence of your policies," Mr. Yoshitomi, the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

U.K. 1981 Output Fell 5.3%

The Associated Press

LONDON — Industrial production fell 5.3 percent in Britain last year, according to official figures published Monday.

The statistics showed production in manufacturing industries falling sharply at the end of the year, challenging claims by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government that the worst of the recession is over.

Total output fell 1.1 percent in December, the last month calculated, while manufacturing production dropped 2.3 percent to its lowest level since 1967, according to the figures from the Central Statistical Office.

One reason for the poor showing was Britain's most severe December weather for 20 years, and extended Christmas-New Year holiday breaks at many factories.

The figures pose a headache for Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is under pressure from big business, the unions, opposition parties and some of his own Conservatives to announce

reflationary government spending in his annual budget March 9.

The fall in production for 1981 was despite a 10-percent increase in North Sea oil and gas output.

In manufacturing industries alone, production was down 6.3 percent on 1980 and 14.5 percent on 1979.

Last week the Treasury reported that Britain's share of the world export market had fallen 20 percent in the past four years.

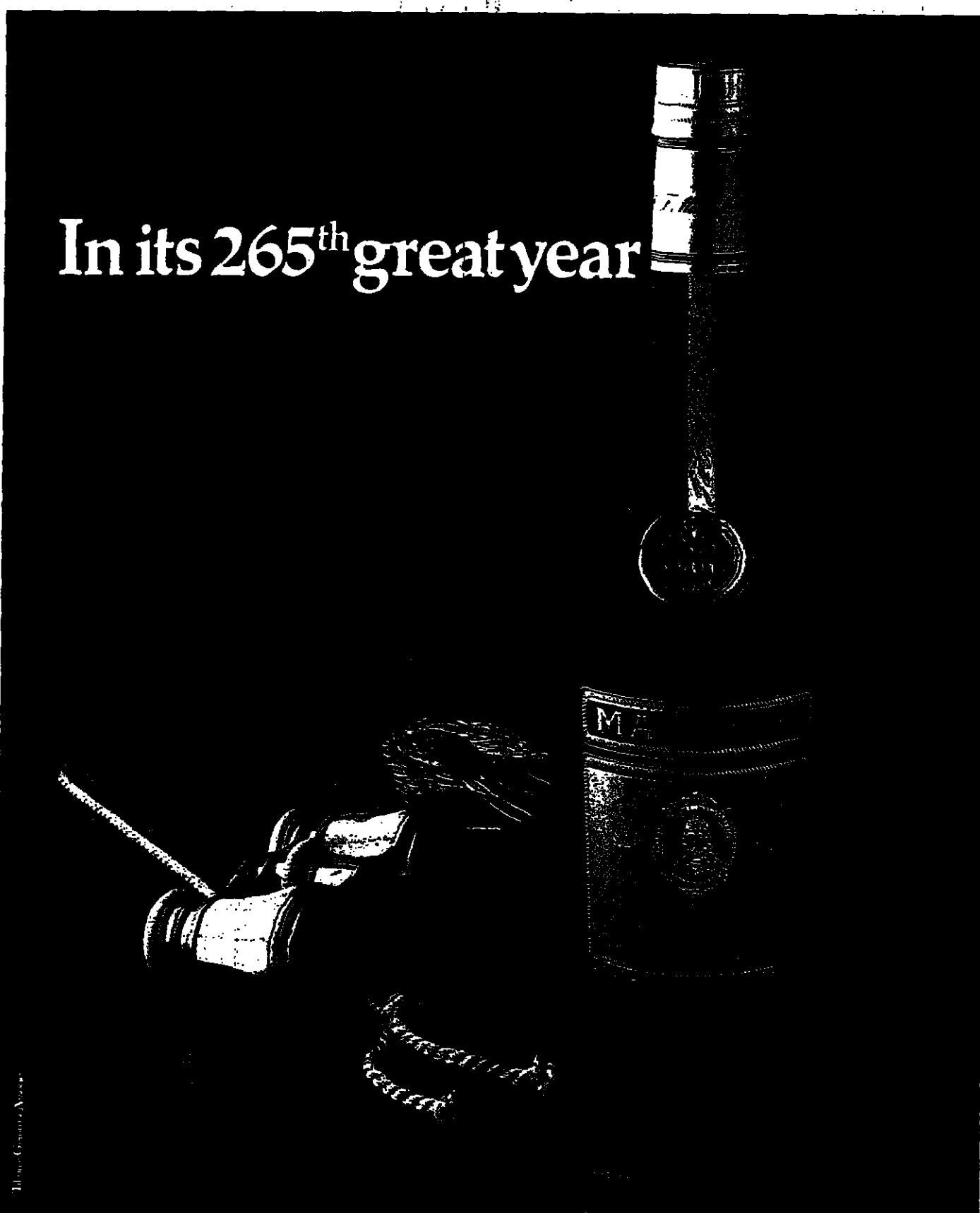


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February 1982

UAW Board Backs Draft Ford Pact

But Local Leaders Are Cautious on Outcome of Worker Vote

DETROIT — The international executive board of the United Auto Workers has unanimously approved the tentative agreement with Ford Motor that will result in wage and benefit concessions by workers in return for assurances of increased job security.

The endorsement Sunday by the 26-member board is the first step toward ratification of a new contract. The agreement will be presented to local union leaders meeting in Chicago on Wednesday and, if approved, will be sent on to the rank and file for voting. Some local union leaders are already predicting a close vote.

One stumbling block could be the 55,000 workers indefinitely laid off who are entitled to vote. Union negotiators said they were unable to do much for them in the agreement, especially those whose plants have been closed. There are 105,000 still at work.

The tentative agreement was reached Saturday night after two weeks of negotiations.

Philip Caldwell, chairman of Ford, said Sunday, "The agreement should provide our employees with a new level of job security and be the catalyst for restoring the company's competitiveness."

The union's president, Douglas A. Fraser, said, "We have started down a new road. We have reached the point in the auto industry that workers will be treated in a more humane way in recessions than they have in the past."

He said he was confident that Ford workers would approve the contract, despite the loss of holidays, annual raises and deferred cost of living increases. Referring to the rank-and-file opposition that led to the breakdown of talks last month with General Motors, Mr. Fraser said: "The opposition is not as intense as at GM. The attitude at Ford is different. They've gone through a different experience."

"There are a lot of wary people" at his plant, he said. "They [union officials] are going to have to do a lot of

explaining and convincing at most plants. My guess is that it's gonna be awful close and may even go down to defeat."

Ron Spradlin, UAW local president in Tulsa, Okla., said in talking with local autoworkers he found "the people, the greatest majority, were pretty well pleased with what our negotiators had done."

Much of the initial reaction from union members was expected Monday when the Skilled Trades Council began a meeting in Detroit. Mr. Fraser is to address the group Tuesday.

Mr. Fraser said he was unable to say how many jobs the new contract would save, but added, "certainly it should lead stability to the industry." He pointed to a provision calling for a limited moratorium over two years on plant closings caused by subcontracting work to foreign or non-union shops and said "it's no secret the Ford Motor Co. was contemplating closing a number of plants."

Ford, which said it lost more than \$1 billion in 1981, would benefit from lower labor costs, while the union would gain a greater voice in management's production decisions and increased income security for its members.

Neither side would say precisely how much the agreement might cost workers and save the company, although Mr. Fraser said it could be as much as \$1 billion over the term of the contract.

However, the Associated Press calculated that, based on 1981 production figures, Ford could save nearly \$581.2 million a year in labor costs.

Analysts suggest Ford's savings amount to \$3 per man-hour. They cautioned that the overall savings estimate assumed Ford would build the same number of cars and trucks each year as in the depressed 1981 sales year. The agreement was meant to make the company more competitive so it can boost production and sales and if production increased, the potential savings also would increase.

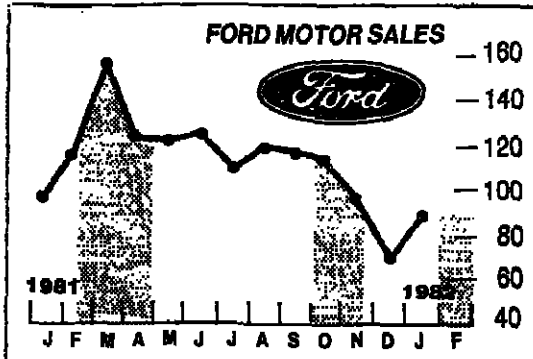


Chart shows monthly new-car sales in thousands. Shaded areas represent when rebates were offered.

The agreement represents the first time the union has agreed to give up previously negotiated wages and benefits to assist an automobile company. It also contains novel provisions that benefit union members, including a guaranteed income until retirement for workers who are laid off after at least 15 years on the job.

In return for the assured income and limits on plant closings and layoffs, production workers will give up annual pay increases for two and a half years and six days of paid time off and will defer cost of living increases. There will also be an experimental plant program where most workers will have "an equivalent of lifetime employment."

The new agreement would run to Sept. 14, 1984, superseding the current contract, which is due to expire on Sept. 14. The company agreed to reopen the contract any time after Dec. 31 if U.S. car and truck sales top 1,925,000 units for any six-month period.

Peter J. Pestillo, Ford's vice president for labor relations, said one of the most important features of the agreement was that it would guarantee the company labor peace while it introduced a broad range of new products.

U.S. Bank Taken Over After Failure

NEW YORK — The U.S. banking industry has suffered its largest failure for more than three years with a commercial bank in Florida announcing that it could not repay its debts.

Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company of Tampa, Florida, said over the weekend that it would have to cease operating because it was unable to repay \$51 million in short-term debts owed to Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, lender of last resort to the banking industry in Florida.

However, another Florida bank, the Great American Bank of Tampa, said it would buy the failed Metropolitan Bank for \$18.3 million. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, a government agency which insures the bank deposits of individuals up to \$100,000, said in approving the takeover that the Tampa bank would assume responsibility for about \$175 million worth of Metropolitan's deposits and other liabilities. The failure of Metropolitan Bank, which said it will report a \$17.4 million loss for 1981, is the largest for a commercial bank since 1978, when Drovers National Bank closed in Chicago.

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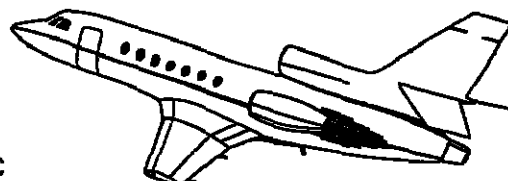
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Unctad Seeks Aid For Third World On Commodities

GENEVA — A committee of the UN Commission on Trade and Development has called on governments to negotiate further international commodity agreements to assist developing countries counter a massive drop from commodity earnings.

The 100-member committee, ending two weeks of talks, also asked member countries to speed up ratification of the UN agreement setting up a fund aimed at financing buffer stocks to stabilize prices for raw materials.

The committee was told that Third World current account deficits this year would be even higher than last year's record \$100 billion and could reach \$186 billion during the decade.

In a final statement, the committee said falling prices for commodities, which last year hit their lowest level in inflation-adjusted terms since 1960, were also accompanied by higher prices for imports by developing countries. It requested further studies on a complementary financing facility that would compensate such countries for declines in commodity earnings.

Banker Sees East Bloc Markets Shrinking

COPENHAGEN — Economic developments in Poland and other East bloc countries will make it increasingly hard for exporters to retain their markets in that part of the world, a leading Danish banker warned Monday.

"The question is whether firms active in these markets will have to face the fact that efforts must be concentrated on other markets for at least a number of years," said Torben Jantzen of Den Danske Bank's foreign department.

Writing in the bank's monthly information bulletin, Mr. Jantzen said the whole concept of the

creditworthiness of the Comecon countries is undergoing a revision, with Western banks increasingly reluctant to put up guarantees for exports to these countries, possibly excepting the Soviet Union.

The Danish banker also warned against reliance on the so-called "umbrella" theory — that the Soviet Union will prop up any Comecon country running into economic difficulties.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Japan		
	1981	1980
1st Half Revenue	1,87 T	1,64 T
Profits	66,428	57,220

London Commodities

(Prices in sterling per metric ton) (Gross in U.S. dollars per metric ton)

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	173.75	175.00	176.40	178.50	175.85	176.00
May	181.25	178.00	180.00	180.00	178.95	179.00
Aug	181.25	180.00	183.70	183.00	182.20	182.25
Oct	184.75	184.75	184.45	184.55	183.00	185.50
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	187.50	187.50	184.65	187.00
Mar	191.40	190.00	191.10	191.25	190.10	190.40
May	N.T.	N.T.	193.60	193.95	192.00	193.50

Allison Takes Daytona

By Dave Kindred
Washington Post Service
DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Running off by himself, Bobby Allison won the Daytona 500 on Sunday, averaging 153.991 mph. He led 147 of 200 laps. So serendipitous was Allison's day that he avoided a spinout on the fourth lap (when his bumper fell off), snaked through the smoke cloud of an accident on lap 106 and coasted 100 miles from his last tank of gas when others went dry at 90 miles.

The familiar gnashing of good ol' boys' teeth was heard in every turn of Daytona International Speedway. "A cheap way to win," said Yarborough's crew chief, Tim Brewer. "Nothing but a lack of brains." Yarborough said of Allison's fourth-lap move in front of him.

Allison dismissed it all as "just a racing comment," saying he'd heard it all before — and probably had said it himself somewhere. "What the losers said, without really saying it, was: That no-good chiseling Allison beat us again, first by practically cracking us up with that breakaway rear bumper and then by somehow squeezing an extra two gallons into his gas illegal tank."

An easy victory at Daytona is the stuff of back-stabbing grouch-ing.

Biggies Out Early

The big shots all were eliminated early. Dale Earnhardt's engine died on lap 47; Richard Petty, Benny Parsons and Neil Bonnett went out on a fender-bender accident in lap 106 and a Darrell Waltrip parked it 45 laps later, his engine blown apart.

With 100 miles to go on Daytona's 2 1/2-mile high-banked oval, the estimated 110,000 spectators knew Allison would win. Even running alone (the slowest way to get around here, where cars go faster bumper-to-bumper), Allison steadily increased his lead over Joe Ruttman.

Allison twice had extricated himself from major scrapes. On the fourth lap, he passed Yarborough and pulled in front of him. Their cars touched. Allison's rear bumper flew off, bouncing down the road and causing a five-car spinout. No one was injured.

"It almost spun me into the wall," Allison said, but he kept on a straight course and was the leader on lap 106 when a car blew up in front of him. In that pileup, Petty sprained his right ankle and Tighe Scott suffered a concussion.

Yarborough described how Allison pulled in front of him on lap 4: "He ran all over me, like it was the last lap of the race. He got under me and carried me straight up into the wall. It didn't take much of a bump to knock that bumper off, did it? It came off from barely touching me, and it shouldn't have."

As for Allison's going 100 miles on a last tank (Yarborough ran out after 92 miles, losing any chance to win), Yarborough said, "He pitted two laps before me and ran five miles farther."

Research

Yarborough's crew chief, Brewer: "That bumper should have withstood a hell of a lot more shock than that. It's awful funny it came off with no more impact than a little tap. . . . You take the rear bumper off a car and it picks up more speed."

Look at that rear end. There wasn't so much as a bumper bracket left.

Not only will the car go faster, Brewer said, "the bleed-off factor is better," meaning improved gas mileage.

Well, now. Posing as the affront-

ed party, Brewer was asked how he knew such things. "You always research your ideas," he said, trying not to grin.

As it happens, Brewer later admitted he had tested Yarborough's car without the rear bumper. Fast, better mileage.

Allison admitted afterward that he had played around with the bumper — so much so that inspectors, acting on drivers' complaints, had forced Allison to move the bumper closer to the trunk.

"I'll show you where the welds were broken," said Allison's crew chief, Gary Nelson. "There's no way I'd ever put something on a race car with the intent it would fall off."

"All I know," Allison said of the bumper brouhaha, "is that when Tim was with Cale, they won at Dover with the rear bumper off the race car and, I think, they won at Talladega with the bumper off the race car, and neither time did I feel they left the pits with the intention of the bumper falling off."

Brewer filed no protest.

As for the fuel consumption, Allison's engine man, Robert Yates, said, "We had it figured. We told Bobby to take it easy, because everybody else was running out. But with that lead, we could have run out on the last lap and coasted in."

There were few who would dispute his cozy philosophy, especially where this scheduled 15-round bout is concerned. The consensus here is that it will turn out to be more of a love match than a box-

ing match. Leonard could hardly repress a smile as he predicted the fight's ending: "I will knock him out in four rounds, and that's it," he said.

Finch, who holds the North American Federation welterweight championship, was content to say, "I'll do my talking in the ring."

Leonard stood to earn about \$1.5 million Monday night, but admittedly is looking past Finch to even bigger paydays — against middleweight champion Marvin Hagler and perhaps World Boxing Council lightweight champion Alexis Arguello.

Leonard also said: "Now that I've gotten through the top con-

tenders, I'm going to give the others a chance. I'll give any deserving challenger an opportunity for the title."

Finch can't see anything but Leonard, who would be a 10-1 favorite or better if gamblers were touching the bout. Finch was beaten as an amateur by Leonard and dispatched in two rounds by Hearns, who was stopped by Leonard in 14 rounds last Sept. 16.

Tough Work. No Pay

"I'm a better fighter today than I was when Leonard beat me as an amateur," said Finch, who has won his last 11 fights and is 30-3-1 as a pro. The amateur bout, which Leonard doesn't remember, was in 1973. Finch turned pro later that year "because I was getting too many black eyes without getting paid for them." That was three years before Leonard won his Olympic medal.

Finch credits Al Davis, his trainer, with the reversal of form. Six of his 24 knockouts were scored under Davis' tutelage. "A fighter is no better than his job," said Davis, "and that's what I had to work on. He needed a lot of work when I took him over, but he has come on really fast in the last year or so."

"Nobody has to tell me that this is the chance of a lifetime," said Finch. "But Leonard is thinking of winning this championship and that championship. I'm thinking only of winning the welterweight championship."

"Sugar Ray's been doing a lot of talking and making a lot of public appearances and taking things easy," said Finch. "All this time, I'm working hard."

At a press gathering, Leonard was asked to name his favorite fighter. He responded, "You mean outside of me? Bruce Finch, of course."

Finch, whose Monday-night paycheck will be about \$100,000, smiled obligingly.

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Tighe Scott was lifted from the wreckage after his car joined a 106th-lap pileup at Daytona. Scott suffered a mild concussion.

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New York Times Service

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When Becker and friends began hanging, they found the best place to do it was from the horizontal basketball backboard supports in city parks and school playgrounds.

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